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WASHINGTON.

Resolutions Relative to the Sale of War Materials to France Discussed in the Senate.

The Tea and Coffee Bill Introduced in the House.

The Chicago Relief Bill Likely to Pass in a Modified Form.

Condition of the Work on the Northern Pacific Railroad.

Statistics from the Report of the Supervising Inspector of Steamboats.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TEA AND COFFEE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The Tea and Coffee bill was reported to-day, and went to the Speaker's table. This insures the consideration of the entire question of the tariff whenever the majority decide to go into Committee of the Whole on this bill, since then anyone can propose amendments; and a general tariff bill will be brought forward.

CHICAGO RELIEF BILL.

After consultations among Senators, friends of the Chicago Relief bill think it will pass in a modified form. The vote, 25 to 23, shows how small a change is needed to carry the measure. One or two Senators who voted against the bill are ready to support it if articles to be admitted can be specified, and the list confined to some most important ones, such as bricks, iron, and paint. An argument used to change votes is, that the whole stock of important building material on hand, on which the Government had received duties, was destroyed by fire without going into consumption, and that to restore the same amount without duty would be entirely just. It does not seem possible, however, to reach the bill for several days, in the shape business is taking.

AMNESTY.

Since Sumner has avowed his intention to persist in his Civil Rights amendments to the Amnesty bill, an informal understanding has been had among the friends of the latter measure that it shall not be taken up again until something similar to Sumner's amendment has been passed by the House. A bill of this character is now being prepared, and will probably be introduced in the House next Monday.

CONDITION OF WORK ON THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Officers of the Northern Pacific Railroad give the following as the condition of the work: Three hundred miles finished, reaching to the Mississippi River, thence to Red River, grading done thence; nine hundred miles under contract, reaching into the Valley of the Yellowstone. The mortgages authorized by Congress of lands and the road to secure bonds, have been executed. It was to this latter point that the resolution of Banks to inquire into the condition of the road was specially directed.

LEGATE'S CASE.

The Senate yesterday, in executive session, requested the House to send to the Senate evidence taken in the impeachment investigation. This is for the purpose of ascertaining the exact position in which that inquiry left Legate, the proposed Governor of Washington Territory.

STOKES.

Stokes was not sentenced to-day, as his counsel entered a motion in arrest of judgment, on the ground that the indictments charge no offence, but are vague and defective, and that defect could not be cured by a verdict.

EXCITEMENT AMONG ARMY OFFICERS.

All the staff officers of the corps of the army are much excited over the publication of the nominations sent to the Senate on the 13th of last month, and withheld from the press at the request of officers interested. The expectation, on their part, was that the whole matter could be [illegible] from the majority of the officers disposed by the new nominations till confirmation [illegible] taken place. The Judiciary [illegible] actually [illegible] the matter was finally Committee, to whom [illegible] have addressed letters in executive session [illegible] him how [illegible] the Secretary of War [illegible] publish in many changes this precedent would [illegible] the various corps of the army. A calculation has been made by officers in one of the smallest corps, from which it appears that it will make twenty changes of officers, and involve an expense of $75,000, since increased pay would date back to July, 1866. Some of the lawyers in the Senate hold that these new promotions are in direct violation of Section 5 of the Army Appropriation bill of March 3, 1869, which provides that, until otherwise directed by law, there shall be no new appointments and no promotions in the staff corps of the army.

THE FRENCH ARMS MATTER.

Senator Sumner's presentation of the French arms matter was the feature of the Senate proceedings. He appeared illy-prepared with his subject, and was constantly delayed in finding papers he wanted to use, and in votes and figures to which he wished to refer. Still the case, so far as he went, attracted the close attention of Senators. The points of most consequence were contained in those portions of Remington's letter omitted in the part heretofore published. These were the statements that General Dyer had informed him that the arms and artillery stores that he had purchased were distributed in various arsenals, but that Government would order them to be sent forward at once. Harlan has the floor for to-morrow, and both Conkling and Schurz expect to speak. The former is a neighbor and acquaintance of Remington, and the latter had correspondence with the War Department upon the matter some time since, and interesting and very pointed speeches are expected from both. The Chronicle, this morning, in an editorial on the matter against Sumner's view, maintains that there is nothing unusual or at all out of the way in the sale by our Government of rifles and cartridges to an agent of the French Government. The Republican has the following editorial defence of General Ingalls: "General Rufus Ingalls, whose name was telegraphed eastward and westward last night as the army officer interviewed in regard to contracts for supplying arms to the French Government during the late war in Europe, is in town, and prepared to appear before the investigating Committee that it is proposed Mr. Sumner to appoint upon the subject of the sales. It is due to the accused officer to say, upon excellent authority, that the accusation is badly founded, and so far as prosecuted has been very poorly sustained.

[To the Associated Press.]

CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The House Select Committee on the organization of the Civil Service agreed to-day on a bill to reorganize the clerical force of the House. They had under consideration, without arriving at any conclusion, a bill similar to that of Senator Trumbull's, to preserve the freedom of members of Congress by discontinuing them from the procurement of offices.

THE TARIFF BILL.

According to present indications a month at least will elapse before perfecting the Tariff bill.

ELECTION CASES.

The House Committee to-day held its concluding session in the contested election case from Alabama—Norris against Handley.

Some time ago a memorial was received from the Third District of Ohio asking, as Minister Schenck is not a party to the contest for Campbell's seat, that the House make a special consideration. To-day, Campbell procured a postponement of the consideration of the case for a few days, in order, in the meantime, to present additional affidavits.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

It appears from reports transmitted to the Senate yesterday by the President that practically no information in possession of the Government regarding Spanish and Cuban matters was communicated to the House of Representatives Dec. 20, 1871.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate, in Executive session yesterday, confirmed the following nominations: Edward S. McCook, Secretary of Dakota Territory; Collector of Internal Revenue, Alonzo B. Carter, for the Second District of Missouri, and John [illegible], for Utah.

AN OPINION.

The English Minister, Thornton, says he believes that the misunderstanding with reference to the Treaty of Washington can be satisfactorily adjusted.

CLAYTON.

The report that Senator Clayton has had an investigation of his case conducted by a special committee with closed doors, is untrue.

REPORT OF SUPERVISING STEAMBOAT INSPECTORS.

It appears from official documents that the number of steamers on the Atlantic coast inspected in 1871 was 1,410. The value of property destroyed by fire, explosion, collision, and snags, was $1,030,000; lives lost, 319; number of steamers inspected in water flowing into the Gulf of Mexico, 1,677; property destroyed, $1,277,000; lives lost, 605. Number of steamers inspected on the lakes, 1,087; property destroyed, $1,100,000; lives lost, 235. Number of steamers inspected on the Pacific coast, 180; lives lost, 206. Total amount of property destroyed.

THE ARMY BILL,

reported to-day, appropriates $28,538,787. Of this amount $13,000,000 is for the pay of the army and $500,000 for pay of discharged soldiers, $117,000 for sea transportation, carriages, etc.; $150,000 for the manufacture of arms at the National Armory.

THE STEAMER HORNET.

The Attorney General has decided in the case of the steamer Hornet to allow her to go to New York upon bond, to be entered into by sufficient sureties, that she will proceed direct to New York from Baltimore, and go nowhere else.

LEAVE TO WITHDRAW.

Louis E. Johnson, United States Marshal for the District of South Carolina, has been informed through the Attorney General that his resignation will be accepted by the President. It is reported that his successor will probably be Robert W. Wallace, son of Representative Wallace, a native of South Carolina.

IMPEACHMENT EVIDENCE.

The evidence taken by the Committee of the House on the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, which the Senate has requested the House to furnish for use in Executive session, refers to the evidence taken after the trial, with a view to discover whether any Senators had been improperly approached to vote against impeachment. It is understood this evidence is to be used with reference to the pending nomination of Mr. Legate to be Governor of Washington Territory.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA SENATORS.

Senator Robertson to-day received the following telegram from W. B. Nash, Senator in the Legislature of South Carolina:

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 14.—The Senate, after a lengthy debate, indefinitely postponed the resolution requesting Robertson and Sawyer's resignation as United States Senators. The vote was—yeas, 17; nays, 5.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. COLE, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Indian Appropriation bill, with amendments.

THE ALLEGED MANUFACTURE OF ARMS FOR THE FRENCH.

Mr. SUMNER called up his resolution for investigation into the alleged manufacture of arms for the French Government in the workshops of the United States.

Mr. ANTHONY objected to taking up the resolution until the Appropriation bill should be disposed of.

Mr. CONKLING said it was not for the importance of the resolution that he wished to have it taken up at once, but on account of its peculiar character, which the rules would not permit him properly to describe. He would, however, suppose a case. The introduction of a resolution casting gross and hateful aspersions even upon the Senate, and not as this one did upon the American Government and American name,—and he would say to the Senator from Rhode Island (Anthony) that in such case he would insist on the immediate consideration of the resolution, even if a hundred Appropriation bills were waiting. So he wanted this resolution disposed of, because of imputations and statements accompanying it, groundless as he believed them to be.

After further discussion the resolution was taken up and Mr. SUMNER addressed the Senate. The subject, he said, was interesting and important in two aspects, as it concerned ourselves and as it concerned foreign powers. All must unite in the desire to redeem our country from the suspicion of moral obliquity. He would speak not of men but of facts, and if anybody should be pointed at by the statement he was about to make it would be the fault of the facts and not his. He had brought forward this subject with great reluctance, and after long delay. The main facts had been brought to his knowledge before Christmas, but he had postponed bringing them into the Senate, because he knew they had been laid before the President and Secretary of War, and he had reason to believe that they would institute an inquiry. They had not done so, however; but the Secretary of War had made to the House of Representatives a report upon this subject. The character of that report would appear as he proceeded; and the Senate would judge whether it did not fall under some of the suspicion which attached to the whole transaction. In setting forth the facts he must introduce two characters upon the scene—Mr. Place, late Consul General of France at New York, and Samuel Remington, of Ilion, N. Y. Place had been accused of fraud, and upon his second trial had been convicted mainly upon the testimony of Remington, who was authenticated as witness in the French Courts by a certificate from our Secretary of War.

At the expiration of the morning hour the Legislative Appropriation bill came up as unfinished business.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved to postpone it and continue the discussion of Mr. Sumner's resolution.

Mr. SHERMAN appealed to the majority of the Senate not to allow themselves to be drawn into a political debate by taking up this resolution. If they did, he would not be present. He warned the majority that it was unwise for them to permit their adversaries to drive them into wrangling political debate every time they chose to wave a red flag in their faces. Everybody knew that there was no objection to any proper inquiry into this matter, but the Senate ought to object to this attempt to get up a political debate in advance upon alleged facts not yet investigated.

Mr. TIPTON reminded Sherman of the storm which greeted the tactics of those who opposed the resolution for inquiry at New York, and said the real motive for opposing this one was not because it had a preamble, but because it proposed a thorough, bold, manly investigation. He did not wonder at it, because the majority had got enough of investigation, but they must take a little more, and could not escape it by any political subterfuge.

Mr. WILSON favored an immediate and full investigation of this subject, and did not fear that it would injure the Administration or the Republican party.

Mr. MORTON was ready to vote upon the resolution without debate. He had no power to avoid debate, and if he had he would not do it. Here was a resolution involving the most enormous suspicions against members of this Government, and reaching even to a member of the Cabinet, even if not higher. He believed there was nothing in it—that it was mere blank cartridge—but he knew very well that if the Senate should refuse to consider it now, no matter for what good reason, the refusal would be made the basis for the most infamous calumnies. The Senate had better, therefore, let the cartridge be exploded at once.

Mr. TRUMBULL thought Mr. Sherman's speech remarkable, and wondered what he meant by "our adversaries" and a "red flag."

Mr. SHERMAN said he had alluded to the Senator from Massachusetts (Sumner), who had introduced this preamble and resolution, and he appealed to Mr. Trumbull to say whether he had ever known a Senator moving an investigation to insist on putting into the preamble the facts to be investigated.

Mr. TRUMBULL replied that the basis of the proposed examination must be set out in some way, and it was a mere matter of taste whether they should be stated in writing in a preamble or orally in the Senate. In either case, they would go before the public. But what did the Senator (Sherman) mean by talking of adversaries? Surely the Senator from Massachusetts (Sumner) was not politically an adversary of the Senator from Ohio (Sherman), and why did the Senator expect a political debate on this question? Surely this was not a political question.

Mr. SHERMAN. My honorable friend is very innocent. [Laughter.] Can there be any motive under Heaven in pressing this resolution now except to invite a political discussion. My friends from New York and Indiana (Conkling and Morton) are eager for the fray, and my friend from Massachusetts (Sumner) is eager for the fray.

Mr. SUMNER. I am not. I give notice to my friend that I am not going into a political discussion. I leave that to those whom the Senator calls adversaries. [Laughter.]

Mr. CARPENTER said the country was on the eve of a political campaign. It was well understood that the President was to be renominated, and it was also generally understood that three or four Senators had long been preparing a bombshell which at the proper time was to be exploded and blow General Grant and his friends out of water. That bombshell had been introduced into the Senate. The Senator (Sumner) had just lighted the fuse, and he (Carpenter) was in favor of having the explosion at once. [Laughter.]

Mr. SCOTT welcomed the resolution as an indication that we were to have in this country a genuine Civil Service reform. A few months since the country had been startled by the exposure of corruption and frauds of an organization in New York which controlled the Democratic party. Ever since the Democratic leaders had been seeking materials for counter charges. In that search they had been coquetting with persons who were supposed to be dissatisfied towards the Administration, and this resolution was one of the results. He hoped the resolution would be passed, and the matter thoroughly investigated.

The resolution was then taken up by a vote 40 yeas to 17 nays.

Mr. SUMNER resumed. The Senators opposed to this resolution had professed to be afraid of political discussion, and had proceeded to discuss politics. They were afraid of an attack on the Administration; so they had proceeded to defend it. One of them, fearing an attack on General Grant, had undertaken to defend him. He (Sumner) was not going to make a political speech at all. He would simply speak of the public service with a view of relieving his country from suspicion. He would neither use the name of General Grant nor make any allusion to him. He would leave that for his adversaries. [Laughter.]

He was about to consider a practical question which had become important, not through any action of his, but by events both at home and abroad. He then restated and commented on the facts and allegations set forth in the preamble.

When he spoke of the alleged discrepancy between the sum paid by the French Government and the amount received by the United States Government, Mr. MORTON inquired whether he meant to state that our Government sold arms to Remington, knowing him to be an agent of the French Government.

Mr. SUMNER said he had made no such statement.

Mr. MORTON. What is there in this discrepancy, unless the Senator means to have it understood that our Government sold arms directly to the French Government, through their known agent? If the French Government purchased of Remington, or other private parties, those parties undoubtedly made their profit over and above the price they paid our Government, and therefore the statement of difference between the amount paid by the French Government and that received by ours, has no importance or significance, unless the Senator means to have it understood that our Government sold the arms directly to the French Government, and then failed to account for the two millions of money received for him. Does the Senator mean to make that impression?

Mr. SUMNER. Have I not stated again and again that I make no allegation. I merely state facts which have given rise to suspicion.

Mr. MORTON. I understand the Senator to say that the circumstances he states amount merely to suspicion. Now, I desire to know whether a mere suspicion is sufficient to warrant an elaborate speech in advance of any proof as to the facts on which even the suspicion itself is to be created?

Mr. SUMNER. The Senator is trying to drive me into making an allegation against some person, but he shall not do it. I have merely stated the facts, which, even the Senator himself must acknowledge, furnish ground for inquiry. The name of the United States must not be permitted to be fly-blown abroad. We cannot be arraigned at the bar of other nations without inquiry, and an attempt to relieve ourselves from suspicion. I ask only for inquiry. The Senator from Indiana endeavors to drive me into an allegation against some individual or somebody. He will not succeed. I content myself with standing on the facts as they are in evidence, facts which cannot be questioned, and which, whatever may be the result, will justify an inquiry.

Mr. Sumner then discussed at length the question of the obligations of neutrals.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN read from the preamble a paragraph which states that it appears from communications previously mentioned, that one Thomas Richardson was the known attorney of Remington & Son, and asked Mr. Sumner where in those communications that fact appeared.

Mr. SUMNER said he understood it was a well-known fact that Richardson was their agent, but he did not know that it appeared in the communications referred to.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Then the preamble is erroneous as to that fact, and I think it the most important fact stated in the preamble.

Mr. SUMNER. I understand that in point of fact Richardson was and is the attorney of Remington, and is now in France.

Mr. Sumner, in conclusion, argued that it was the duty of our Government to have made a careful inquiry as to who the persons were to whom they sold arms, so as not to run the risk of violating our obligation as a neutral power.

Mr. WILSON, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, felt called upon, by his sense of duty to the War Department, to make a brief explanation. He was now, as he always had been, in favor of the fullest investigation, and if any wrong had been committed in this matter, he wished to have it exposed and punished. He then said that at the close of the war our Government had arms, ammunition, and other war material on hand to the value of millions of dollars, which Congress authorized the Secretary of War to dispose of. The sales commenced in 1865, and continued until 1871. The arms, &c., sold by the Government from the 1st of April, 1865, to the 30th of June, 1871, amounted to $1,510,261.42, every cent of which had been faithfully accounted for and paid into the Treasury. As to the alleged sale of arms to the French Government, he was authorized to say that our Government had never sold a dollar's worth to that Government or to any man whom they knew to be its agent. The Government, at the time of the sale to Richardson, had no knowledge that he was agent, counsel, or attorney of, or any way connected with, Remington & Son. As to the suspicions expressed by the French Assembly, it should be remembered that these purchases were made mostly by the Gambetta Government, and that the existing French Government was hostile to those men, and trying to cast imputations on them.

Mr. HARLAN made a similar statement, and said that the Government had no reason to suspect Remington & Son to be acting for the French Government.

Mr. CONKLING confirmed this, saying that Remington, and his father before him, and his brothers, had long been known as very extensive manufacturers and purchasers of arms, and had dealt with them for years, not with France alone, but with many other and more distant nations, and if this investigation should be ordered it would be shown that they had sold arms extensively at home and in foreign countries long before the Franco-Prussian war broke out, and while it was raging and after its close. He mentioned this fact to show that our Government was in no sense on its guard in respect to those gentlemen, and was not dealing with them as agents or friends of France or anybody else.

Without acting on the resolution the Senate, on motion of Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

NEW MEMBERS.

Mr. CROCKER was sworn in, in place of Mr. Washburne, of Massachusetts, resigned.

PETITIONS.

Mr. MYERS presented a petition for an increased duty on imported cigars; also a memorial from members of the Universal Peace Union, for an amendment repealing the war clause in the Constitution, the abolition of the army and navy, and a universal disarmament.

ARMY BILL.

Mr. DICKEY, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Army Appropriation bill, which was made the special order for Tuesday next. The bill appropriates $29,548,000.

INQUIRING.

Mr. BECK offered his resolution of inquiry as to the sale of naval material since June, 1865, and it was adopted.

OTHER APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The Senate amendment to the Post Office deficiency bill and to the Pension Appropriation bill were taken up, and concurred in.

The House then, at 2 p. m., went into Committee of the Whole on the Naval Appropriation bill.

Mr. BANKS paid a high compliment to the Secretary of the Navy, and expressed his belief that that official would re-establish the navy in the affections of the people. He condemned the system of bureaucracy and favoritism which had until recently prevailed in the Navy Department, and read from a letter of the Commander of the Kearsarge complaining of the system, and saying that he had ceased to expect any attention to be paid to any request of his, and chiefly because those who had controlled affairs there could not forget that he had sunk the Alabama. The present Secretary of the Navy, however, was fast breaking up that bureau system.

Mr. SARGENT replied to the strictures, and charges made yesterday by Mr. Beck in reference to the sale of old material of the Navy and said that the total amount received from that source for the last two years had gone into the Treasury, and not been used in aid of the appropriations. The total amount received from that source was less than a $1,000,000.

The discussion was continued by Messrs. COGHLAN, BECK, SARGENT, CONNER, and COX. The latter condemned the Government for its lack of spirit, as well as for the weakness of the Navy, and longed for that old defiance of foreign dictation which had ennobled the Democratic Administration in the days of William L. Marcy.

The Committee then proceeded to consider the bill, by paragraphs, for amendment.

Mr. HIBBARD moved an amendment, providing against the employment of laborers in Navy Yards for political motives, and against their being subjected to political influences.

Messrs. BANKS and HALE opposed the amendment, as one that was entirely unnecessary.

Mr. SLOCUM said if it were unnecessary in the New England Navy Yards it was certainly unnecessary in Brooklyn. The Brooklyn Navy Yard was run by political influence, and if the House would give him a Committee of Investigation he would agree to prove it. He would prove that the Secretary of the Navy himself, had gone [illegible] himself against his (Slocum's) there and exerted [illegible] and that gangs of laborers were put on the pay roll [illegible] who did not do a day's work in the Navy Yard, simply for political purposes.

Mr. BANKS said it was not necessary to approve everything done in New York. [Laughter.] but he could see no necessity for this amendment in regard to the Massachusetts Navy Yard.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) moved as a substitute for Mr. Hibbard's amendment a provision that mechanics and laboring men at the navy yards shall be selected by the heads of the various mechanical departments in the yards, without the interference of any naval officer.

After discussion, the substitute was adopted.

Mr. COX then moved to amend the substitute by inserting Mr. Hibbard's amendment, slightly modified, and it was agreed to.

IMPEACHMENT TESTIMONY.

The Committee rose, and the Speaker laid before the House a message from the Senate requesting to be furnished with testimony taken before the Committee of the House on the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, and a resolution was adopted directing the Clerk to furnish such testimony for the use of the Senate in executive session.

Mr. KELLEY (Pa.) introduced a bill to improve the commerce of the Schuylkill River. Referred.

The House adjourned.

UTAH.

The Japs Propose to Fight It Out on the U. P. Line—An Honor Declined—Protest Against Female Suffrage.

SALT LAKE, Feb. 14.—The Japanese Embassy express their will to remain at Salt Lake until the Union Pacific Road is open, rather than return to San Francisco and take steamer. Governor Stanford sent a despatch, to-day, offering Minister De Long and the whole Embassy a special train back to San Francisco in time to take the steamer Constitution. It was respectfully declined. All the Japs seem to enjoy their visit to Salt Lake.

General P. E. Conner, just arrived to-day from Pioche, has notified the Mormon authorities that he declined emphatically his election as Delegate to the Convention for the admission of Utah, on the ground that he is opposed thereto.

The Ericson snow-plow, guaranteed to reach the snow-bound trains in twenty-four hours, engaged to start for Ogden to-day, is ordered not to come, as the Wasatch Division is clear. There is much feeling against the Union Pacific Company, believing that, with proper management, the passengers and mails could have been brought through a week ago. Responsible parties here have been offering the last ten days to bring in all the passengers and mails in thirty-six hours, for reasonable compensation. Stagemen laugh at the declaration of the Union Pacific, that money would be no object to get through.

The weather here is mild and raining.

A mass meeting was held to-night to petition Congress for a registry act, and a law against female suffrage, and the numbering of votes. Full half of the whole Mormon vote at the city election is believed to be illegal.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Eliphalet A. Bulkley, President of the Ætna Life Insurance Company, died at Hartford, Conn., on the 13th inst.

—McDonald Check, recently found guilty of the murder of Harris, at Brookville, Ind., has been granted a new trial on the ground of the incompetency of two jurors.

—The Cincinnati Enquirer states that Mr. Grosvenor, President of the late Missouri Liberal Convention, denies that the Cincinnati Convention has been postponed, as charged by the New York Sun.

—As Benjamin F. Downing, an old resident of Rock County, was at work in and about his barn, on the 13th inst., one of the heavy barn doors was shut with tremendous force, striking him on the side of the head, knocking him insensible, and completely paralyzing him. He was still insensible at last accounts, and his physician thinks he cannot recover.

—A freight train on the Lafayette Road, in crossing White River bridge, yesterday morning, three miles from Indianapolis, jumped the track, two cars, loaded with pork, going through the trestle-work and landing in the bed of the river. The caboose-car, containing a number of persons, barely escaped the same fate.

—A meeting of the Western manufacturers of sewer-pipe was held in Cleveland on the 13th inst., for the purpose of establishing uniform prices. Representatives were present from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, West Virginia, and Missouri. William White, of Illinois, was chosen President, and N. U. Walker, of Ohio, Secretary. A Committee was appointed to draft resolutions and prepare a memorial to be presented to Congress.

Railroad Agents' Convention at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 14.—The meeting of the Western and Southern General Passenger and Ticket Agents, adjourned from Chicago some weeks ago, met at the Southern Hotel this afternoon. Nineteen Western roads were represented. E. F. St. John, of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, was elected Chairman. S. P. Powell, of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Secretary. The principal object of the meeting is to discuss rates and commissions, and determine if possible some plan for transportation of emigrants and colonies of people designing to settle in the West. Nothing has been done yet except to appoint a Committee to devise a plan for the above object, and to select Louisville as the place for holding the next general meeting.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Yesterday's Proceedings in the Illinois General Assembly.

The House Again at Sea on the Revenue Stumbling Block.

The Question of Deductions Fought Over for the Forty-fifth Time.

Work in the Senate on the School Fund Bill.

The Senate Committee's Objections to the Cook County Bond Bill.

Large Number of Minor Bills Passed in the House.

ILLINOIS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 14.—The House went crazy again this morning on the subject of revenue. Mr. Short offered, as a compromise, a section providing that, in listing chattels and personal property, there may be deducted debts due thereon; and in listing moneys and credits, all debts due. He stated that he had 108 votes pledged for it, but nearly half of them seemed to be absent. This proposition opened all the flood-gates of talk, and the discussion on deductions, which occupied so many days last month, was renewed. It was objected that the farmer could not deduct what he owed on his land, since he was not apt to have moneys and credits, while the banker could deduct all he owed on his real estate. To cure that, it was moved to allow a man to deduct from his personal property all he owed, so the farmer would list the value of stocks, and crops, and tools minus what he owed on them and his farm. This was adopted by a close vote, and the whole thing was voted down. Mr. Short again introduced his proposition, and Mr. Cummings moved to amend by allowing deductions on realty. A dozen other amendments and compromises were offered, and after a tumultuous discussion the subject went over without arriving at a vote. What result will be reached to-morrow it is impossible to say. Many, like Cummings, believe the Constitution forbids any deductions, but think if allowed on one thing they must be allowed on all. Many are utterly opposed to them on land, since they think nothing would be left to tax, and many, being perplexed in the extreme, vote on the impulse of the moment, and without having any fixed convictions at all, but so distracted is the House that it does look as if the choice lay between the Senate Revenue bill or none.

COOK COUNTY BOND BILL.

The bill allowing Cook county to issue bonds is now before the Finance Committee of the Senate, who object to it in the present form, and allege that it is special, and they have prepared an amendment making it apply to all counties in the State which may be in like condition. But this objection is utterly uncalled for. There is nothing in the Constitution denying the General Assembly power to allow a certain county to issue bonds, subject only to the Constitutional limitation on amount. This is one of the cases in which a general law cannot be passed, for there are contingencies so special that no general law can be made to apply to them.

THE CREDIT-FONCIER BILL.

Mr. Hesing was down here to-day in behalf of Mr. Greenebaum's bill, and held a levee in one corner of the House of Representatives, which was quite generally attended by Cook County members, who for a moment abandoned the Revenue bill. It does not seem as if Mr. H. has at all advanced the bill he came down here to support.

SCHOOL BILL.

The Senate was on the School bill all day, but it was not materially altered, though a strong effort was made to strike out that provision allowing the Superintendent to interpret the law subject only to revision by the Courts. That part relating to the Chicago school system was slightly altered. Provision is made for a Board of Education of fifteen members, nominated by the Mayor and confirmed by the Council, and whose joint action with the Council is required for the purchase of real estate, &c. There was also an attempt to get rid of that section allowing the Superintendent to withhold money from any township if, in his opinion, some provision of the School law had not been complied with, many objecting to making children suffer for any misconduct of officers. This important amendment was agreed to after a long discussion. An amendment was also agreed to that children under 12 years old shall not be kept in school more than four hours a day.

TAX COLLECTION BILL.

The Senate to-day passed the bill for the collection of revenue in cities, and sale of land for non-payment of taxes. It will not pass the House in its present form, retaining many of the objectionable features it had before.

HOUSE BILLS PASSED.

The House passed several House bills, among them one incorporating savings banks, the Quincy Water Works, etc.

PROPOSED CUTTING DOWN.

It is understood that a bill will be introduced this week to repeal the act fixing the salaries of County Judges, and that of the Cook County Commissioners; that in this day of economy Judges as well as other county officials should submit to a reduction. The passage of any such repealing act is very unlikely, more from lack of time than of votes, however.

HABITUAL DRUNKARDS.

The Senate and House have both passed the following bill, which will complete their legislation on the subject of liquor. There is a law on the subject on the statute books now, but this is believed to be an improvement on it.

A BILL for an act to provide for the appointment of guardians of habitual drunkards, and prescribing the duties of such guardians.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly,* That the Judge of any Circuit or County Court, upon the finding of the jury that any person, resident of any county wherein the application may be made, is incapable of taking care of and preserving his or her property, by reason of habitual drunkenness, shall forthwith appoint a guardian of the property of such person—which guardian shall, by virtue of such appointment, be guardian also of the minor child or children of his ward, in case no other be appointed; and all laws relating to guardians for minors and their wards, and all laws pointing out the qualifications, duties, rights, and liabilities of such guardians and their sureties, in force for the time being, shall be applicable to the guardians contemplated by this act.

SEC. 2. At least five, but not more than ten, days prior to the time when the application for the appointment of the guardian authorized by the foregoing section shall be made, a notice, in writing, setting forth the time and place of the hearing of the application, shall be served upon the person for whose property such appointment may be sought; and from the time of the service of such notice until the hearing, or the day thereof, as to all persons having notice of such proceeding, no sale, gift, conveyance or incumbrance of the property of such intemperate person or habitual drunkard shall be valid.

SEC. 3. The Circuit or County Court may, at any regular or adjourned term thereof, for the county where the person for whose property such guardian shall have been appointed, upon reasonable notice to such guardian, and satisfactory proof that the necessity for such guardian no longer exists, order that the relation of guardian and ward terminate, and that the ward be restored to the full control of his property, as before.

Regular Report of Proceedings.

SENATE.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 14.

The Senate met at 10 a. m.

ABSENTEES.

Messrs. Dore, Epler, Jewett, Laning (sick), McNulta, Nicholson (sickness in family.)

NORTHERN INSANE ASYLUM.

Mr. PIERCE, from the Committee on Charitable Institutions, reported back the bill making additional appropriations for the Northern Insane Asylum at Elgin, with amendments striking out the appropriation for stock farm and barn; and a number of dormitories on the cottage plan; also providing that the Trustees shall sell all surplus land, the sales to be approved by the Governor.

Concurred in, and the bill referred to the Finance Committee.

THE SCHOOL BILL.

Consideration of the School bill was resumed.

An amendment providing, in effect, that in Chicago concurrent action of the Board of Education and Common Council should be had in all matters of purchasing real estate and erecting school buildings, and the appointment by the Mayor and confirmation by Council of members of School Board,—which in number is limited to fifteen.

Mr. WASHBURN was of the opinion that the exemption or providing for any city or locality by mention of population was unconstitutional.

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. SENTER offered an amendment to Section 8, striking out so much as makes decisions of the State Superintendent final unless reversed by the Courts, or otherwise directed by the Legislature.

Mr. FULLER favored the amendment. He was opposed to making any "dictionary man" a judge of the law.

Mr. WHITING said that a large amount of litigation had been avoided by virtue of a similar provision in the old law, as the correspondence in the Superintendent's office would show.

Mr. UNDERWOOD said such power should not be vested in any one man. It was a matter for the Courts. The provision was an anomaly. The Legislature had no right to hold out a promise to the eye and break it to the hope. A similar provision in old law had been ridiculed by the Courts. It was a delusion and a snare.

Mr. LANGLEY said his experience of the matter was that it had given much trouble, had led to confusion, and litigation; would do much harm and little good.

Mr. BANGS said as a lawyer he wanted it stricken out, but as a citizen would prefer it to stand. It had prevented litigation in his district. It would have no evil influence on the Courts. It set aside no judicial decision. In adjusting incipient difficulties it had had heretofore a happy effect. He rebutted the argument that it brought the law into disrepute.

Mr. WHITING said the present Superintendent had made 30,000 decisions; and proceeded to give some very amusing specimens.

Mr. DONAHUE said that, to give the act a purely legal ring, it might be well to strike the provision out; yet he was convinced that it had and would work well. A man who made school law a specialty was more competent to decide matters relating thereto better than one who did not.

Further discussion was participated in by Messrs. FULLER, WASHBURN, WOODARD, HAMPTON, and BANGS.

Mr. ALEXANDER argued against the amendment.

Mr. EPLER wanted the whole section stricken out, and offered an amendment of that character.

Mr. FLAGG defended the provisions of the bill. It had been the law for fifteen years under three different Superintendents, and had worked well.

Mr. EPLER'S amendment, striking out the whole section was lost—yeas, 16; nays, 20.

Mr. LANGLEY moved to amend by striking out all reference to the power of Superintendents to explain and interpret the law, and making his decision final.

The vote stood—yeas, 18; nays, 18. The President voting no, it was lost.

Mr. SENTER'S amendment was lost—yeas, 18; nays, 19.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. CRAWFORD, from the Committee on Finance, reported back House bill 638, making appropriations for a Court House at Mount Vernon and Ottawa, with an amendment making the appropriation for the Court House at Ottawa $20,000, instead of $10,000, which was concurred in.

COOK COUNTY BOND BILL.

Mr. CRAWFORD reported from the same Committee, to whom it was referred, the bill authorizing Cook County to issue bonds and raise money for county purposes, with an amendment to the first section making the bill general in its character and removing any doubt as to special legislation. Concurred in.

ASSESSMENT AND COLLECTION BILL PASSED.

Senate bill 410, to provide for the collection of revenues, sale of real estate for non-payment of taxes or special assessments for State, county, municipal, or other purposes, was passed—yeas, 36; nays, 0.

SCHOOL BILL.

Consideration of the School bill was resumed.

Mr. FULLER moved to strike out Section 9, which provides that the State Superintendent may direct County Superintendents, Directors, etc., to withhold from any office or township any part of the Common School or other school fund until all provisions of the law and rules and regulations of the State Superintendent are complied with, and where the schools are not kept according to law, to forbid payment of such fund to such schools.

Mr. WHITING opposed the amendment, as did Mr. STILWELL.

Mr. WASHBURN said the principle of the section was bad. Penalties for neglect of duty on the part of officers were visited upon the heads of the people.

Mr. WOODARD said that other sections of the bill gave the people ample authority to recover from school officers.

Mr. EPLER was of the opinion that the best way to kill the bill was to adopt Sections 8 and 9, making State Superintendents omnipotent and almighty in the administration of school affairs. The provisions were monstrous. The Superintendent could, under this act, make laws *ad infinitum*.

Mr. VOREIS favored the amendment. Instead of providing for the removal of incompetent officers, the Committee had decided to give the Superintendent power to visit such officers' shortcomings upon the people.

Mr. WOODARD defended the bill, citing the matter of making reports upon which the school fund was distributed. If reports were not made, the people would be likely to stir up the delinquent officer, and the effect would be a temporary withholding of the school funds to procure compliance with the law.

Mr. WHITING again spoke against the amendment. The amendment was adopted—ayes, 22; nays, 14.

Mr. LANGLEY offered an amendment that children under 12 years of age shall not be confined in school-rooms more than four hours per day. Adopted.

Mr. SENTER offered an amendment, providing that the school tax shall be levied upon equalized valuation instead of the total amount returned by the Treasurer. Adopted.

Mr. CRAWFORD offered an amendment, providing that the school fund shall consist of a 2 mill tax upon each dollar's worth of property; the interest of the school fund proper, one-sixth excepted, being the proceeds of sales of public lands in the State, and the interest of what is known as the surplus fund, distributed by act of Congress, and made part of the school fund by act of the Legislature of 1857. Adopted.

Mr. SENTER offered an amendment providing that the school month shall consist of twenty days actually taught, thus excluding holidays from being counted. Adopted.

Mr. HOLCOMB offered an amendment striking out Section 8, and making it read that the State Superintendent shall be the legal adviser of school officers, and shall give his opinion upon the law when requested by them.

Mr. STREVEL was of opinion that this would debar school officers from employing other legal advisers.

Mr. WASHBURN argued that Section 8, as it stood, was void by reason of its unconstitutionality, and that no such objection obtained as to the amendment.

Mr. WHITING regretted that technicalities should be sprung up for one of the best provisions in the bill. The section making the decisions of the Superintendent final was a wise provision. He did not believe the people would approve this weakening of the bill. The amendment was adopted. Yeas, 22; nays, 13.

Mr. UNDERWOOD offered an amendment providing that two-thirds of the legal voters may order the sale of school lands instead of two-thirds of the inhabitants as in the bill. Adopted.

Mr. WASHBURN offered an amendment providing that schools shall be kept not less than five nor more than seven months in the year. Adopted.

At 6 p. m. adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The bill to define the Twenty-eighth Judicial Circuit was ordered to a third reading.

SPECIAL ORDERS.

The County Court bill was made the special order, when the Eminent Domain bill was finished.

The Eminent Domain bill was made the special order for to-morrow morning.

REVENUE BILL.

The Revenue bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. SHORT offered an additional section that all persons listing personal or chattel property, moneys, and credits may deduct from their personal or chattel property the amount of all *bona fide* debts owing therefor, and from the value of moneys and credits, the amount of all other debts owing.

This Mr. Short offered as a sort of a compromise measure, since it was plain enough that no side was strong enough to carry its point. The bill originally did not allow of deductions from chattel property. It had been amended so as to allow of no deductions. He did not quite like the section, but supported it, as a compromise. Some wanted deductions from real estate or nothing, but that could not be carried. He had canvassed the House on this section, and a majority had said they would support it. His section would not allow a person in testing credits to deduct money due for land.

Mr. RYAN thought the section good as far as it went, but offered a substitute, by which persons might, in listing moneys and credits, and chattel property, deduct all debts owed by them for anything.

Mr. CUMMINGS did not think the substitute was any better than the section. If they allowed deductions for one thing, they should for all things. It had been agreed that there could be no offsets from tangible property. They had five times defeated deductions in the House, and then the attempt had been made to secure votes by manipulating and log-rolling. He had heard 108 votes were pledged to the amendment, and he supposed it was settled that deductions would be allowed, though they were not for the interest of the farmers. The amendment did not place bankers and farmers on the same footing, for it allowed moneyed men to deduct what they owed for land, but not farmers. He would, when the time came, offer an amendment allowing deductions in listing real estate. He believed the section was introduced for the benefit of the moneyed classes.

Mr. SHORT denied that the section was introduced in the interest of moneyed men. To allow deductions on realty would be to deprive the State of revenue.

Mr. SHAW said if they began to deduct at all they must deduct from everything, and tax people on the net value of what they owned. The proposed amendment was, therefore, unjust. He was opposed to deductions at all, since it would deprive the State of revenue.

Mr. SHELDON did not want deductions allowed directly from real estate. If a man owed on his farm, and had personal property, he could, by his amendment, deduct from its value, any debt on his land.

Mr. SANFORD was opposed to the section then as he had been before.

Mr. TREW did not think it necessary to fight the question longer, if 108 members were in favor of the proposition.

Mr. Ryan's substitute was adopted—Yeas, 80; nays, 59.

The section as amended was not adopted—Yeas, 65; nays, 69.

It being claimed that there was a mistake in the vote, tellers were appointed, and it was taken again, resulting—Yeas, 60; nays, 72.

Mr. SHORT again offered his section.

Mr. OLSON opposed it as discriminating and unfair.

Mr. CROUCH offered an amendment substantially the same as Ryan's substitute.

Mr. CUMMINGS offered an amendment allowing of deductions from real estate.

Mr. PHELPS thought they must compromise. If they passed the House bill without any deductions it certainly could not pass in the Senate, and therefore they must give up something in order to get it through. The Senate bill allowed of deductions in listing credits, which was about the fairest way in which it could be put. The best thing they could do would be to come somewhere near the Senate bill. There would not be five votes in the Senate for a proposition to allow deductions on land.

Mr. HAWES was unalterably opposed to any deduction whatever—a principle which the House had affirmed again and again.

Mr. ARMSTRONG offered a resolution providing that, in testing moneys and credits, all *bona fide* debts should be deducted, being the same as the provision in the present law. If they were to have deductions, he preferred the old rule, with which they were acquainted. He would not support it, however, except as a compromise.

Mr. SHORT explained that this section would not relieve the railroads from taxation.

Mr. SHELTON (Warren), said he had heard intimations from Senators that, if the House would stand firm, they would go back on their previous stand, and have no deduction.

Mr. SHORT offered an addition to his section, that the net value resulting from deductions of all claims of property should be the basis upon which all taxes should be assessed.

Mr. RICE (Peoria) was in favor of the law as it was, since it did not seem as if they could be changed.

Mr. KNOWLES offered a compromise by which a person may deduce from the value of domestic animals all debts due by him.

The Committee rose, to sit again to-morrow morning.

Mr. COFER moved that the Committee sit to-morrow evening to consider the bill.

Mr. SHORT opposed it. Lost.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

RAILROAD BILLS.

The Committee on Railroads reported back the Railroad Incorporation law, with the recommendation that some of the Senate amendments be concurred in, and that others be not. Adopted.

Mr. HILDRUP introduced a bill to authorize proceeding by attachment for charging a greater rate of fare for transporting passengers or freight than is authorized by law. The person thus overcharged is allowed to increase from $100 to $500.

The Railroad Committee reported back the bill allowing railroads not yet located to change their intermediate points, with the recommendation that it do not pass.

Mr. MERRITT moved to refer it to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. CASEY (Jefferson) opposed it, objecting to the bill since it would do wrong to his people.

Mr. MERRITT defended his bill.

The bill was sent to the Committee of the Whole.

THE PENITENTIARY BILLS.

The Penitentiary Committee reported back a number of bills, some of which were laid on the table and others ordered to a first reading. Among the latter is the bill for the Illinois Southern Penitentiary.

Mr. BURLEY moved that the bill to pay the debts of the Penitentiary be made the special order for Wednesday afternoon. The motion was lost.

SAVINGS BANKS.

House bills on a third reading were taken up. MILLER'S (Kane) bill to incorporate savings banks was read.

Mr. RICE (Sangamon) opposed its passage, since in cities under 20,000 the capital of a bank must not exceed $25,000, and he believed it would lead to wild-cat banking. The bill passed—yeas, 130; nays, 1.

"PECUNIARY PROFIT."

Mr. ROOTS' bill for the organization of corporations for pecuniary profit, was read. It was discovered that a section had been left out, and it was recommitted for correction, and afterwards passed—yeas, 120; nays, 9.

LIEN BILL.

The bill to protect contractors, sub-contractors, and laborers for work done on railroads, passed—yeas, 101; nays, 19.

Mr. CUMMINGS voted against the bill, because it declared that in suits before Justices of the Peace, five dollars should be the Attorney's fees for plaintiff, and twenty dollars in a court of record.

QUINCY WATER WORKS.

The bill to enable the city of Quincy to establish water-works passed—yeas, 131; nays, none.

OTHER BILLS PASSED.

The bill to repeal the act attaching certain lands to a school district in the town of Hallock, in Peoria County, was read.

Mr. RICE (Peoria) opposed it.

It was defended by Mr. FULLER (Stark), and passed—yeas, 97; nays, 22.

The bill to require State and County Treasurers to deliver up bonds and coupons which may have been paid, was passed—yeas, 122; nays, 1.

The bill to prohibit the keeping of common gambling houses was read.

Mr. BARNES objected to the bill, since it had never been in any Committee, and it added heavily to the penalties, making it imprisonment in the Penitentiary for the third offence. He moved that it be referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. MERRITT opposed the motion, and wanted the bill passed at once.

Mr. FOSS followed in support of his bill.

The bill passed—yeas, 116; nays, 3.

The bill providing for the sale of agricultural grounds was passed—yeas, 113; nays, 2.

House bills on a third reading not disposed of were made the special order for to-morrow afternoon.

The bill to empower County Boards to enforce laws to prevent cruelty to animals passed—yeas, 118; nays, 0.

READING OF BILLS.

Adjourned till half-past 7, when Senate bills were read a first time, among them the bill for the collection of taxes in cities.

WISCONSIN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Feb. 14.—In the Senate to-day bills were introduced to amend the law of 1866 against minors from playing at billiards, and on bowling alleys, and indulging in intoxicating drinks; to provide for a system of keeping books and accounts of State charitable and penal institutions; to provide for the collection of statistics showing the extent and cost of crime and pauperism in the State; a general law for locating and changing county seats; and several local bills.

The Chippewa Dells investigating report occupied most of the time. On the question of receiving the majority and minority reports of the Dells Investigating Committee there were various side issues and questions of Parliamentary practice giving rise to debate. The Senate finally received the report, but adjourned, pending sundry motions in regard to printing the reports and printing or depositing the testimony and proceedings of the Committee in the office of the Secretary of State, or appointing a Committee to take charge of this testimony, and further investigating the subject.

In the Assembly a large number more of temperance petitions and remonstrances were presented; also a memorial for the protection of Superior harbor against Minnesota encroachments; a joint resolution was offered to amend the Constitution so as to make 6 instead of 4 years the limit of school age; requesting Minister Schenck to try and get a copy of the British army history for the State Historical Society and our Senators and Representatives; to seek a grant of land for farm mortgager's relief. Forty-eight bills were introduced: that jurors should not be incompetent on account of opinions formed by reading published accounts of transactions; to make 8 per cent the maximum rate of interest; requiring District Attorneys and County Judges to be lawyers; to provide for the republication and stereotyping of Supreme Court decisions out of print; to facilitate the organization of religious, educational, and social societies; to authorize the purchase of Taylor's Compilation of Statutes and their distribution to State officers, the Supreme Court, County Judges, United States Judges, Clerks, and District Attorneys, the Historical and University Libraries, County Officers, and Town Clerks; to extend the exemption from taxation of College and University unproductive lands to 1882; to repeal the charters of the Bayfield & St. Croix Railroad Company; allowing a majority of a corporation to give trust deeds; to give the North Wisconsin, Chippewa Valley & Superior Railway Company the grant of lands made by Congress in 1856; to compel county officers to keep their offices open during the sessions of the Circuit Court; to define certain privileges and powers of dam owners; to provide for the enforcement of laws against insurance companies; to allow a deduction of debts in listing property for taxation; providing for recording recognizances and bail bonds, and creating a lien on the real estate of the obligors; to amend Section 12, Chapter 151, Revised Statutes, of forcible and unlawful entry and detainer; to appropriate to L. B. Vilas $155 for contesting Senator Davis' seat in 1871; to appropriate $1,000 to the widow of John Betz, killed in firing a salute at the Capitol; to repeal Section 2, Chapter 142, Laws of 1871, relative to Courts held by Justices of the Peace; to appropriate $10,000 annually to the State University; to facilitate a settlement with National Banks for taxes of 1865-6.

The majority of the Committee on Privileges and Elections reported in favor of the right of R. J. Judd to the seat from Winnebago County, held by Mr. Beckwith, as having ten the most legal votes, and the subject was made the special order for next Tuesday.

A memorial to Congress for the repeal of the Bankrupt law was adopted, by a vote of 73 to 6, after a lengthy debate.

IOWA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Feb. 14.—In the Senate, a petition was presented asking that members of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, when elected to the office of School Directors, be allowed to omit that portion of the oath to support the Constitution of the United States and of the State of Iowa. The usual number of petitions were read relative to the suppression of intemperance, and the regulation of railroad freights and fares. Senate bills to abolish Circuit Courts, and to elect an additional District Judge in each Judicial District in the State; for the relief of corporations for pecuniary profit where they have failed to file articles with the Secretary of State; to provide against accidents from the use of impure kerosene and other burning fluids.

In the House, John Christoph, the newly-elected member from Dubuque County, in place of Kaier, deceased, was sworn in. Bills to regulate County expenses in changes of venue; legalizing the organization of the Ackley, Sabula & Dakota Railroad Company; providing for the registration of bonds issued by townships, cities, etc., and for the collection of the same; to protect elections by voluntary political associations; authorizing County Supervisors to cancel County warrants in certain cases, and making limitations five years from date.

A joint resolution and memorial was introduced asking Congress to locate a marine hospital at Sioux City.

Mr. Irish, of Johnson, the champion woman suffragist in the House, introduced a joint resolution agreeing to and ratifying the amendment to the State Constitution in relation to woman suffrage. Referred.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, Feb. 14.—In the Senate to-day the Senate bill authorizing the sale of unsold Virginia military lands in Ohio for the benefit of the Agricultural College passed.

Bills were introduced to authorize the incorporation of Odd Fellows and other mutual benefit associations, with power to hold property, and sue as other corporations; also to incorporate Savings Societies; also to amend the liquor law of April, 1870, so as to repeal the right of joint action, and to require notice to be given before the right of action accrues, and to require execution to the first issue for costs and damages against the property of a person who sells intoxicating liquors.

In the House the House bill passed increasing the fees of jurors before Justices of the Peace to $1 per day.

The Senate spent all the afternoon discussing the Kemp-Saylor contested election case.

GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 14.—The Bond Committee to-day resolved to permit European bond-holders to submit proofs for the registration of bonds, by answer to printed interrogatories without requiring the bonds to be presented here. The interrogatories will be furnished by Budge, Schefield & Co., and Henry Clews & Co., of New York. The Committee will sit in New York during the latter part of March or beginning of April, for the accommodation of bond-holders there.

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 14.—John W. Jenkins, a prominent Republican, has been arrested by the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House for refusing to testify in the effort to ascertain the character of certain lobby schemes.

The Kentucky Coal Mines.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 14.—A large party of gentlemen, including members of the Council, returned this morning from an excursion to the coal fields of Grayson and Muhlenberg Counties, little over a hundred miles from this city, on the line of the Elizabethtown & Paducah Railroad. The party were highly pleased with the examination of the mines. The coal was found to be of excellent quality, even better than Pittsburgh for grate purposes. The deposits are immense, the extent of several veins, one below the other, ranging from five to six feet in thickness. It is estimated that the yield of the portion of the coal field each side of the railroad, within five miles of the track, will be enough to supply Louisville, at its present consumption, over eight thousand years. Four mines are opened and being worked. About four hundred thousand bushels of coal have been taken out already. Pittsburgh coal is delivered at houses now at twenty cents. Kentucky coal at eighteen.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

Masonic.

The regular conclave of Gourgas Sovereign Chapter of Rose Croix, DeH-R-D-M, will be held at the hall of Home Lodge, corner of Cottage Grove-av. and Twenty-third st., this (Thursday) evening at 7½ o'clock. By order of the M. W. and P. M. JAMES H. MILES, Gr. Secretary.

BOOKS.

COBB, ANDREWS & CO., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS, 469 Wabash-av.

NEW BOOKS.

Poor Miss Finch. Paper, $1. Cloth	$1.50
Abomination of Modern Society	1.50
The Little Moorland Princess	1.75
The American Baron. Cloth	1.50
Character. By Samuel Smile	1.50
Wilfrid Cumbermede	1.50
The Hoosier Schoolmaster	1.25
Forster's Life of Dickens	2.00
A Leaf in the Storm. By Ouida. Paper	.50
The High Mills. By Katherine Saunders. Paper	.75
Patty. By Katherine S. McQuoid. Paper	.50
Can the Old Love? Cloth	1.25
Two Plunges for a Pearl. Paper	.75
My Wife and I. By H. B. Stowe	1.75
The Debatable Land. By Robert Dale Owen	2.00
Taine's English Literature. 2 vols	10.00
Border Reminiscences. Marcy	2.00
Recollections of Past Life. Sir Henry Holland	2.00
Leader of Public Opinion in Ireland. Lecky	1.75
Bits of Travel. By H. H.	1.50
A Million Too Much	1.50
Gentle Measures in Training the Young. Abbott	1.75
The Land of Desolation. Hayes	1.75
Woman's Worth and Worthlessness. Gail Hamilton	1.50
The Hymnal	1.00

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We have, in store and transit, a complete assortment of Plumbers' Materials.

Our stock includes: All cast iron goods, made plain, galvanized, and enamelled; sinks, cast pipes, fittings, &c. Brass goods of every variety and style. Earthen ware, best imported. Copper work, lead traps, &c. We will meet figures of any manufacturer or dealer.

CRAGIN BROS. & CO.,

Dealers in Tinners' Supplies, Plumbers' Materials, and House Furnishing Goods,

56 & 58 NORTH CLINTON-ST.

TAILORING.

ARTISTIC TAILORING.

"ELY."

See his Card top last column.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

WANTED.

150,000 Good Old Brick.
100,000 New Brick.
20 Cords Rubble Stone.
16 Stones, 2 ft. square.

W. A. JAMES & CO., 111 and 113 Fulton-st.

REMOVALS.

H. R. STOUT, M. D., Has removed to 264 West Washington-st., corner of Morgan.

DRS. COOKE & STOUT, Have removed their West Side Office to Dr. Stout's residence, 264 West Washington-st. Dr. Cooke's office hour, 4 to 5 p. m. Dr. Stout's office hours, 8 to 10 a. m., 3 to 5 p. m.

MEDICINAL.

CHICAGO HOMŒOPATHIC PHARMACY, No. 704 STATE-ST.

Comstocks Rational Food for Invalids and Infants.

In consequence of the increasing sale, we are instructed to reduce the price to 75 cents per can. Discount to the trade. HALSEY BROS., Western Agents.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN

In moderate sums on first-class real estate security payable in monthly instalments, if desired, at THE MECHANICS' SAVINGS BANK, 164 Twenty-second.

MONEY TO LOAN

In moderate sums on first-class real estate securities, payable in monthly instalments, if desired, at THE MECHANICS' SAVINGS BANK, 164 Twenty-second.

Money for Loans.

We are prepared to make loans of large or small amounts at current rates, without delay, upon improved residence or business property in this city, or for the purpose of rebuilding upon the burnt district. GALLUP & PEABODY, 449 Wabash-av.

Loans Negotiated

On real estate in the city or suburbs at current rates. G. S. HUBBARD, JR., 70 South Canal-st.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

Matthews & Murphy, TAILORS, HAVE REMOVED to 408 Wabash-av. They open with a large and select stock of Imported Goods for men's wear.

TO RENT.

TO RENT.

A Building near Sherman and Briggs House, West Side, suited for WHOLESALE GROCERS, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, or MANUFACTURING PURPOSES. Address A 69, Tribune office, stating place for interview.

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We have on hand, and for sale, a large stock of three-inch JOISTS AND TIMBER. Bills cut to order. Saw Mill and Daniels' Planers. CHARLES FITZ SIMONS, cor. Union and West Twenty-second-sts.

PRIZE PACKAGES.

The Great California PRIZE PACKAGE CO.

Choicest French Confectionery. Hundreds of Dollars given away! Every package contains a money prize. Every lady and gentleman should purchase a prize package. All goods warranted as represented. For sale at Branch Office, 450 State-st. JAS. P. KING, Agent.

BUSINESS CARDS.

P. J. SEXTON, Carpenter Contractor and Builder, Is prepared to make estimates and contracts for any kind of work in the building line. Communications addressed Box 56, Builders' Exchange, will be promptly attended to.

TAILORING.

ARTISTIC TAILORING.

"ELY."

See his Card top last column.

CLOTHING.

FIRST

Of our IMPORTATIONS for THE EARLY SPRING trade of '72 are now upon our counters.

TEN

Per Cent discount on all garments made by ELY during remainder of February.

Wedding Outfits a Specialty!

Shirts made to MEASURE. EXTRA DURABLE and PERFECT in FIT.

Clergymen 10 off during the YEAR.

Our SPRING FASHIONS are now in readiness.

ESTABLISHED 1854.

ELY, Tailor & Draper, 657 Wabash-av., Between Thirteenth & Fourteenth-sts.

BANKING.

BANKING HOUSE OF Saunders, Hardenbergh & King, 112 and 114 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

FEBRUARY 1, 1872.

ALVIN SAUNDERS (ex-Governor Nebraska), President State Bank, Nebraska.
JOHN A. HARDENBERGH.
RICHARD W. KING, member of New York Stock Exchange.

WE HAVE FORMED A COPARTNERSHIP under above style, for the purpose of transacting a *General Banking Business.*

LOANS NEGOTIATED and ADVANCES MADE. GOVERNMENT, STATE, CITY, COUNTY, and RAILROAD BONDS, STOCKS, and GOLD, bought and sold on commission.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, subject to sight drafts.

COLLECTIONS MADE IN ANY PART OF THE UNITED STATES OR CANADA.

COLLARS.

The Latest Novelty.

ELMWOOD COLLAR,

Has a folded edge that prevents the corners turning up, and a fine cloth surface that makes it the most perfect imitation of a linen collar.

IT IS PERFECT FITTING, THE BEST STYLE, WILL KEEP CLEAN, And can be worn longer than any other collar.

FOR SALE AT ALL GENTS' FURNISHING STORES.

BANK NOTE ENGRAVING.

(Incorporated November, 1859.)

THE National Bank Note Company, OFFICE, NO. 1 WALL-ST., NEW YORK.

Engrave and Print Bank Notes, Drafts, Certificates, Checks, Town, County, State and Railroad Bonds, Stock Certificates, Bills of Exchange, Postage Stamps, Insurance Policies, &c.,

In the highest style of the art, with SPECIAL SAFEGUARDS devised by the Company, and PATENTED TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING and ALTERATIONS.

Plates Warranted for 30,000 Perfect Impressions.

NO AGENCY IN CHICAGO.

COAL.

CHEAPER COAL!

We are selling all sizes of LACKAWANNA and WILKESBARRE COAL at $[illegible]

ERIE and WALNUT HILL	[illegible]
INDIANA BLOCK	[illegible]
HOCKING VALLEY	7.50
MINONK	[illegible]
WILMINGTON	[illegible]
BLOSSBURGH	[illegible]
LUMP LEHIGH	11.50
KENTUCKY CANNEL	11.00

DELIVERED.

Liberal reductions made for car lots.

Miner T. Ames & Co., No. 1 West Randolph-st.; corner Kinzie and Green; corner Kinzie and Elizabeth; and foot of Carpenter-st., North Branch.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR COUNTY JAIL.

NEWTON, JASPER CO., ILL., Feb. 8, 1872.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the County Clerk's Office of said County, until 12 o'clock m., March 7, 1872, for the building of a new County Jail. Proposals will be received for the entire building, or for building with iron cells separate; building to be of brick, upon rock foundation; first payment to be made when the walls are up, retaining 25 per cent upon estimate of work done, and the last payment when the building is completed, January, 1873. Rock can be had one and a half miles from town. Proposals must be sealed, endorsed "Proposals for New Jail," and addressed to the undersigned County Clerk. The Board of Supervisors of said county reserving the right to reject any or all bids.

Plans and specifications to be seen at said Clerk's Office. For printed copy of specifications, or any other information, address said County Clerk.

ROBT. LEACH, County Clerk.

GENERAL NOTICES.

CHICAGO RELIEF AND AID SOCIETY.

Committee of Special Relief, Standard Hall, cor. Michigan-av. and Thirteenth-st.

NOTICE.

From and after February 10, all applications for aid of any kind, to the Special Committee, must be made through the mail. Such applications must be in writing, addressed "Special Relief Committee, Standard Hall," and must state the name, residence, and past and present condition of the applicant, the amount of money required, and the purpose for which it is needed, and what aid they have received from any source. The applicant must furnish at least two references to well-known citizens.

No personal interview will be allowed to any applicant unless a letter requesting such interview shall be received by such applicant from the committee.

E. C. LARNED, Chairman.

American Fire-Proof Roofing Tile

Furnished to order. Fire Clay, Plastic Fire Clay, Keystone and Window Caps. Address R. D. SHORT, Box 41, Builders' Exchange, 133 LaSalle-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED.

SOUTH SIDE RESIDENCES WANTED,

Ranging from $9,000 to $15,000.

We have several buyers for residences on the South Side, ranging from $9,000 to $15,000. Parties having such for sale will do well to send us a description of same, with terms. Any description sent us will not be misused. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.

INSURANCE.

GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY.

Claims against this Company prosecuted in the Bankrupt Court. Proofs must be made at once. SHUFELDT & BALL, Attorneys, 22 West Madison-st.

GERMAN AND HIBERNIA, OF CLEVELAND.

Policy-Holders will find it to their advantage to call on SHUFELDT & BALL, Attorneys, 22 West Madison-st.

STATE, OF CHICAGO.

This Company is now in Bankruptcy. Policies can be bought by SHUFELDT & BALL, Attorneys, 22 West Madison-st.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of Jevne & Almini is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. Either party is authorized to settle the accounts of the firm at [illegible] State-st., Chicago.

Feb. 13, 1872. OTTO JEVNE, PETER M. ALMINI.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Schanck Investigation Interrupted by a Fire.

Communication from Marshal Williams to the Board of Police.

He Suggests the Decapitation of Schanck and Walters.

How to Advance the Efficiency of the Department.

Pursuant to adjournment, the Board of Police Commissioners met yesterday forenoon at 9 o'clock to proceed with the investigation of the charges brought against First Assistant Schanck by Chief Marshal Williams, and the rottenness and demoralization of the Fire Department generally. The absence of Schanck's counsel, Mr. Frailey Adams, produced a delay. The Board proposed to wait for him. They waited until some minutes after 10 o'clock, by which time they proceed to go on without him. Schanck was compelled to act as his own counsel, but appeared unsuccessful in his attempt to shine forensically.

DARIUS KNIGHTS,

the witness, was the first witness summoned. Schanck inquired whether he thought him a competent fireman or an incompetent. First Assistant Darius Knights said he did not know anything about it, or anything else that would tend to criminate anybody.

INTERRUPTED BY FIRE.

During the examination of this witness, a fireman rapped at the window and said an alarm had come in from box 314, corner of Halsted and Madison streets. This caused an instant disturbance of the organization of the Court, and a suspension of business.

The Commissioners sat and discussed things generally. Ex-Commissioner Brown came in and said he was willing to testify, if the Board wished it.

Twenty minutes later the news of a second alarm came in, and Commissioner Talcott alone left the room to bring back the facts.

Commissioner Talcott called to them that the investigation was adjourned until this morning.

THE LAST FIRE WAS A MARSHAL.

Previous to the examination of the first witness in the investigation of Schanck's incompetency, Marshal Williams presented the following communication to the Commissioners, who took no action upon it, handing it over to the reporters. The action was considered right. The communication was presented first to the Board on the 8th, but for some unknown cause was suppressed by the Secretary:

To the Honorable, the Board of Police.

GENTLEMEN: In accordance with your instructions, I herewith submit the following recommendations, believing them beneficial to the efficiency of the Department may become more efficient that harmony and discipline may take place where discord now exists; that the energies and faithful action on the part of the officers and members of the force will eventually be the cause of making this Department one of the best, if not superior to any of its kind in the country.

Since the great conflagration on October 8 and 9, many wooden buildings have been erected upon fire limits, increasing the fire risk to a considerable extent. The probabilities are that the entire fire district will be almost entirely built over during the next year, and should therefore be arranged for rebuilding of all the engine houses destroyed, and locating the engines in their original places as soon as practicable. The need for fire limits should have also been erected in the suburbs of the city since the Great Conflagration, to prevent the spread of fire in portion near Douglas place and Cottage Grove avenue. They are without sufficient protection from fire. I would recommend that a steam fire engine be placed in or a large Babcock chemical engine be placed in the Douglas Park district, or in that vicinity.

Also, that an engine be located on Blue Island avenue, near Twelfth street, to protect that territory, as the recently erected wooden structures are among the heaviest engine being one mile distant. Many fires have occurred in that vicinity within the past two years, that before the nearest engine could arrive upon the ground the fire had made such headway that the property was destroyed. Many times such fires could be got under control. The placing of an engine in the vicinity of Twelfth, Lumber and Halsted streets would be a great assistance to the Department, and perhaps save the cost of one in a short time.

In creating pride and discipline among the force, I would recommend that the officers and members of the Department wear a uniform; the style or pattern of which to be adopted by your Board.

The districts allotted to the three Assistant Fire Marshals, I consider too large, for in many instances have been delayed in getting to fires in season on account of the distance they have to travel in the each day, while visiting their respective houses, as required by law. I think the district for each Fire Marshal should be apportioned, believing the action will greatly assist in the better performance of duty in the Department.

In regard to the duties of Fire Marshal in a more satisfactory manner to myself and to all concerned, I would desire the removal from office of Mr. John Schanck, now holding that position as First Assistant Fire Marshal, believing that I cannot get the assistance from him that is required in the discharge of my duties as Fire Marshal. I am unable to believe it may be from any occasional very good judgment in placing streams at fires, and very bad management with the apparatus while under his supervision.

I have often found it necessary to countermand his orders, fearing the result, in causing the spreading of fires, and the cause of disorder to the Department. Under these circumstances I would recommend that Mr. Schanck's connection I would recommend that Mr. Rathbun Benner be promoted from Third Assistant Fire Marshal (his present position) to the rank of First Assistant, providing your honorable Board deem it advisable to remove Mr. Schanck from the position he now occupies.

I would also suggest the propriety of making a change in the office of Second Assistant Fire Marshal, and, if agreeable to your Board, I should recommend the position be filled by a young and active man—one experienced in the duties of the office, and capable of all the appliances appertaining to a well-disciplined Fire Department, with good judgment and quick conception of the situation while a fire is in progress, and capable of commanding the ease of disorderly men, who, at the present lamentable time, are in the habit of congregating at fires. Should you deem it advisable to promote Mr. Benner as above stated, I would recommend that Mr. Walter Scott, who now holds the position of Engineer of Hook and Ladder Truck No. 1, on Clark street, between Lake and Randolph streets, be appointed to the position of Engineer of Hook and Ladder Truck No. 1, on Fifth avenue, between Monroe and Adams streets, vice Benner, promoted. Mr. Scott is a young man of steady habits, and has been in the service of the Department for the past seven years, and has been in charge of Hook and Ladder Truck No. 1 for the past two years, and is perfectly familiar with the duties of the position. He is also a man of good judgment, and quick conception of the situation, and is capable of commanding the ease of disorderly men, who, at fires, congregate around the apparatus while under his supervision.

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PARIS.

The Question of Taxation—M. Thiers' Speech.

Extravagance at the French Capital—The Duke and Duchess de Persigny.

Mishaps of an Opera-Manager—The Emperor of Brazil—The Orleans Princes.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PARIS, Jan. 15.

TAXATION.

The taxes—that constant difficulty of all Governments—are still the great and perplexing question of the moment. Plans of taxation are proposed, both in the Chamber and the press. Each one brings out his scheme, more or less reasonable and practical. But at once, since this scheme necessarily burdens some one, this individual, who is represented either in the press or the Assembly, protests like a madman, and until the proposition is given up. For nearly a month, and even more, we have been thus situated. But the longer this state of affairs lasts, the nearer it is to an end.

This week has been signalized by one of the most remarkable speeches which Mr. Thiers has ever made. This man is really wonderfully endowed with common sense, knowledge of Government, profound and patriotic wisdom, and a great memory. The other day he addressed the Chamber for three or four hours on the subject of taxation, going into the minutest details, giving figures for every statement, and examining each kind of tax in all its aspects; and all that almost without consulting notes, and without showing any sign of a defective memory. A man of 40 could not have done better. This man, who will soon be an octogenarian, recalls everything without hesitation, and almost without fatigue,—discussing finances like a financier; custom dues like a Custom House officer; war like a General, and law like a jurisconsult.

Thanks to his speech, it seems likely that the duties on raw materials, which, it was thought, the Assembly would never vote, will be agreed to just about in the form the Government proposed. From this source alone, it seems, two or three hundred million francs, which are absolutely necessary, can be obtained; and, if all of Mr. Thiers' statements are correct,—which I do not doubt,—no other tax will weigh less upon the country. I was strongly opposed to it in principle, but I confess that this speech has greatly moved, if not entirely converted me, especially considering the allowance of drawbacks. In the meantime, the income-tax,—which I consider the least objectionable of all,—taxes on personal property, the proportional tax on receipts, the additional tax, the tax on patents, the tax on sales, and many others not worth mentioning, have been given up, or soon will be.

There is one excellent way of evading this difficulty of imposing new taxes, and that is to practice economy. But economy is not one of our habits, and, for a thousand years, we have been governed by habits. Besides, economy is very difficult, because, in order to make it effective, we must apply it to the army and navy; but this we cannot and should not do on any consideration. The lesson of the last war has cost us too much, and is too well remembered, for us to commit this fault again. Our defeat was chiefly due to a lack of readiness. Therefore, considering the condition of Europe, where all the Powers are arming to the best of their power, we must be ready. You who have no neighbors, except those who are so weak that the least effort would overturn them, will perhaps find it difficult to understand this unpleasant necessity. But here it is inevitable. If my neighbor aims a gun at me, and then I aim at him. He aims two, and I imitate him. So we have gone on until Europe has reached its present stupid and abnormal condition, or until it becomes one vast camp.

PROPOSITIONS IN THE ASSEMBLY.

Excepting in relation to taxes, there was no discussion of any consequence this week in the Chamber, unless it be concerning the return to Paris and the amnesty,—both of which questions still pending, but postponed until this matter of taxes is over with. A certain Deputy, a kind of mystical prophet, although mysticism is not very fashionable just now,—moved to build an immense temple on the Trocadero, to be dedicated to God and the Savior. Pray, observe that there is no lack of churches, temples, and synagogues in Paris, and there are even more than are necessary. So Mr. ——'s proposition has been indefinitely postponed. In meetings outside of the Chamber, Mr. E. Picard made a motion looking to the definite proclamation of the Republic. But it was put down as untimely, mostly by the Republicans. In one way or another, however, we must get out of this provisional state, which is hampering business and impairing confidence.

The Minister of Finances is, it is said, able to pay in a few days the fourth instalment of 500,000,000 francs which we owe the Prussians. With the interest, this amounts to about 650,000,000 francs. All is ready, in securities, bank notes, and coin; and all that remains is to send it to the enemy and let him count it, which is a long job.

EXTRAVAGANCE IN PARIS.

Notwithstanding this money, which, in one shape or another, is leaving France, never to return, except, perhaps, to a small extent, in payment for mere objects of luxury, or of art, have not decreased at Paris, but are in advance of anything that has yet prevailed here. They speak of 40,000, 60,000, and 100,000 francs for modern pictures by painters who are now dead but for two or three years, or who are still alive, just as indifferently as if they were talking of a few hundred francs. Paintings by Delacroix have brought fabulous prices. They are literally fought for at every sale, in spite of the often upper lack of correct drawing which characterizes this master. Other objects of art—such as bronzes, statuettes, and marbles,—are no exception to this fashion. Mr. De Selver, one of my colleagues in the Council General, told me yesterday that, this very week, he had sold to Rothschild four antique vases at 5,000 francs apiece. This is a fever which, luckily, cannot last. But, to tell the truth, the purchasers of these things say that their value will go on increasing for all eternity; which is, undoubtedly, so.

THE DUKE DE PERSIGNY.

There died at Nice, this week, the Duke de Persigny, one of the most prominent and original of the men closely connected with the Imperial *regime*. The Emperor Napoleon the Third loses in him one of the most devoted of his friends. He died of a disease of the spine, which has afflicted him for some time. First a mere non-commissioned officer in the army, then a modest writer, Mr. de Persigny devoted himself to the Napoleonic cause by whim, and he did nearly all things. Prince Louis Napoleon, long before his performance at Strasbourg, had written to him to thank him for a pamphlet where he was spoken of in words of praise. The letter touched Persigny, who went to find the Prince, and followed him blindly in all his adventures. When Napoleon was Emperor, he made him Ambassador, Minister, Duke, etc.; made him marry the grand-daughter of Marshal Ney and James Lafitte, the celebrated banker; and paid, an infinite number of times, his debts, which the Duke and his wife immediately renewed; and gave him a house in Paris, a noble chateau at Chamarande, near Paris, and land and houses in England. However, toward the close of the Empire, the Duke was somewhat in disgrace. He had for a long time found fault with the course of the Government, and not without cause; he had attacked many of the Ministers, who, he said, were leading the Emperor to destruction; and he said all this openly and repeatedly to his Imperial master. But the Emperor did not merely dislike contradiction,—he could not endure it. A slight contradiction did not make him angry, because his natural and acquired mildness became angered by nothing, and with no effort, but it made him turn his back on you, and closed the approach to him, always rather difficult. The door was not entirely shut on Persigny, but he was received with a certain marked coolness. He said nothing of that, but he openly prophesied the fall of the Empire.

THE DUCHESS.

Apart from this way of acting, which honors him, in that he sacrificed his interest as a courtier to his duties as a friend, he was a very insignificant person. I have known him long, and seen him closely. He was a very ordinary man; always in want; extravagant without object, and without end; of limited capacity; never working, but relying on his person and his literary qualifications; and, thanks to this, often deceiving the people he associated with. The Duchess, his wife, who was the subject of many stories of amatory adventures, was partly excused by her age, which was so much less than that of her husband, and he treated her as a child rather than a companion, and especially by the hereditary semi-insanity which attacked her grandmother, Madame Laffitte, and then her mother, the Princess of the Moskowa. Her apparent frivolity, coquetry, faults which may or may not be real, and therefore a valuable excuse; owing to which, the world, like her husband, pardoned her the most singular eccentricities.

Some years ago, at Danville, a marine bathing resort, where she showed herself frequently, she carried everywhere with her, and on a black velvet bag. When asked what it contained, she told any one who cared to listen to her, that it held various relics of a man whom she had loved,—of the Duke de Grammont-Caderousse, for whom she had for a long time uncontrainedly shown a more than platonic affection. This reminiscence of Queen Marguerite of Navarre, with her girdle strung with relics of her friend La Mole,—a story so brightly told by Dumas,—caused the husband of the Duchess, who did not hesitate to display her treasures before him, to smile. She was in Egypt at the time of his death, and was unable to return before he expired; but his last moments were soothed by the presence of one of his children and some faithful friends.

MISHAPS OF AN OPERA-MANAGER.

Apropos of Egypt, they tell of a singular occurrence which, for many days, delayed the performance of Verdi's opera, on which the Viceroy spent nearly a million francs. The manager of the Egyptian Theatre had ordered at Paris, for his ballet-dancers, a hundred wigs of different kinds. Unluckily for him, a Neapolitan hair-dresser had ordered at the same place a hundred head-dresses of orange blossoms. The clerks who had charge of these two orders confused wigs and wreaths, and sent the one to Naples and the other to Egypt. You can imagine how the unhappy manager felt when his dancers came to ask him to explain these head-dresses. He telegraphed Paris, and Paris Naples, and finally they caught the wigs *in transitu*.

THE EMPEROR OF BRAZIL.

The Emperor of Brazil is still the lion of Paris. There is not a paper but what sings his praises. This is such a business transaction that some of the notices which he has inserted appear in the part of the paper given to advertisements. This must cost him a good deal. He appears at so many places that he must have the gift of ubiquity. He is at museums during the day, or at Cherbourg, or St. Denis, and at the play every evening. He is seen everywhere with a large escort of dark-complexioned Brazilians.

THE ORLEANS PRINCES AND PRINCESSES.

The marriage of the daughter of the Duke de Nemours and Prince Czartoriski has taken place. It was performed at the Mayor's office, last Saturday, and the religious ceremonies were had to-day at Chantilly. Their fortune is slight, considering that they are both of Princely blood. They are reported to have an income of but 200,000 francs. But, as far as alliances and relationships are concerned, there can be said of them what Voltaire once observed of one of our greatest Lords, that they touch all the Dukes at one end, and all the Kings at the other.

As for the situation of the Orleans Princes in public opinion, it is still the same,—uncertain, doubtful, and changing, like their position. Will one of them become King, or merely President of the Republic? Will the course of the Duke d'Aumale, in stepping on one side in order to let his nephew, the Count of Paris, came forward, and the fusion of the two branches, make a constitutional monarchy possible, if not probable, in France? No one can yet tell, and, least of all, the Princes. They wait, prepared for all events, to go to the Throne, the Presidency, or nothing,—the latter probably being the best for them, and certainly being what I desire, because the Republic seems to be the best and most practicable Government for France.

EMILE CARREY.

INSURANCE MATTERS.

Letter from the Ex-President of the Manhattan Insurance Company.

Affairs of the Albany City Insurance Company.

Reply to Mr. John R. Walsh's Card Relative to the Allemannia Insurance Company.

The Manhattan Insurance Company.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30, 1872.

To the Public:

Impelled by a sense of duty to himself and the many anxiously interested in the fate of the Manhattan Insurance Company, its official head for the last sixteen years desires to make public the following candid statement:

For a long time previous to the late conflagration in Chicago, a gentleman of mature judgment and large experience as an underwriter had represented the Manhattan in that city and its vicinity. He had written a popular treatise on "Insurance," and was regarded by the profession generally as an expert, though possibly too conservative for a model underwriter. Be that as it may, however, a little over a million and a half dollars comprised all the possible liabilities he had assumed for the Manhattan at its largest agency.

The news of the awful calamity reached General Ducat, in this city, on Monday, Oct. 9, and he started for Chicago the same evening; remarking, as he left our office, that the company's losses could well exceed three-quarters of a million of dollars,—an amount considerably less than its actural surplus,—$818,075.55. On the 12th, however, the General telegraphs us: "One million two hundred and fifty-eight thousand dollars in fire." At the regular monthly meeting of the Board that day, this startling telegram was read and gravely discussed by the Directors, some of whom expressed the opinion that it was decisive of the fate of the Company. But others were more hopeful, and, remembering the unusual local facilities for removing goods both by lake and river craft, believed that large "salvages" might be reasonably expected. In this state of uncertainty the Board adjourned, subject to the call of the President.

Two days after (Saturday, Oct. 14), they were again convened. Though no further intelligence meanwhile had been received from General Ducat, so precise and trustworthy seemed the public accounts of the extent and completeness of the disaster that the subject of a Receiver was broached at this meeting, and the President, to his surprise, nominated for the office. Thereupon another Director proposed his special friend, the Vice President, for co-Receiver, on the alleged ground of his being "the largest stockholder;" but no response was made to the proposition, the *real* motive for which will appear in the sequel. With the lingering hope that the Company might yet be saved from dissolution, the Board (on motion) despatched the Vice President to Chicago to ascertain and report, as early and nearly as possible, the measure of the Company's liabilities there. Whether or not he disobeyed instructions, it is certain that he attributed his mission to sinister motives on the part of the Board,—his absence being a prerequisite to their conclusion as to the Receivership: Another fact is equally certain, namely: that, *before* he started for Chicago (if he started at all), he took such measures, conjointly with two of his nearest kindred, in relation to the pending appointment, as should nullify the deliberate choice of his grave associates, to whose long and patient forbearance he was known to be so deeply indebted.

Their conclusion found unanimous expression (Oct. 17) in the appointment of the undersigned as sole Receiver, who, with due thanks for their confidence in his integrity, earnestly assured them that he would discharge his whole duty faithfully, and "with the extremest economy;" and he meant just what he said. The Vice President had determined, however, that an outsider—recently a clerk, more recently the second officer of a Brooklyn Insurance Company—should supersede the elect of the Manhattan Board: "*Hoc volo, sic jubeo, sit pro ratione voluntas!*"

A petition for the appointment of his disinterested friend, signed by the modest autocrat and his kindred, had been presented to a Judge in a neighboring county, and, before the first line of my commission had been written, the Court's mandate was all ready for service on its doomed victim.

And for fear, moreover, of failure in this honorable intrigue, another was set on foot by the confederates. A discovery had been made that the books could not be balanced by the trembling Cashier. There may have been embezzlement; but a *sufficient* cause was, that the coin in the safe had not been counted in, and that the Vice-President and all his subordinates had drawn their unearned October salaries, unknown to the President, who had twice forbidden any such indecent snatching of funeral pennies from the scarcely-closed eyes of the dead Manhattan.

Soon after the discovery above mentioned, there was a meeting of some of the Directors, with closed doors; by whom prompted, or for what purpose, I did not stop to inquire, engrossed, as my attention was and had been for days, by telegrams, letters, and other pressing claims. When my presence was at last invited to the scene, I was not long in perceiving that tares had been sown there; in other words, that *some one* had used the circumstance of the books' not balancing as a proof of the negligence or incompetency of the Receiver elect. As I had not sought the office so graciously conferred on me in the previous full session, and had never professed to be omniscient, I said no word in extenuation of my guilt in the premises, but promptly put the motion which violated the record of the Board's last legal act (Oct. 17), and sought to substitute for their lawful appointee the ingenious gentleman who had undoubtedly devised the meeting for this very object.

As executor of a large estate, this man, just prior to the Chicago devastation, had sold to our Vice President and his friends (Receiver Bedell and brother included) over $45,000 worth of *Manhattan Insurance stock*, and had probably assisted them in raising the means to pay for it. They all knew that my promise of "extremest economy" would be fulfilled to the very letter. The confederate purchases were seriously embarrassed, if not imperilled, by their exorbitant speculations, and their only hope of escape (the stock having become utterly worthless!) was in securing for themselves the pecuniary opportunities and emoluments of the Receivership. To insure this result, secret resort was had to an outside jurisdiction; myself and son, while faithfully obeying the instructions of the Board, were publicly assailed for abstracting and concealing the Company's securities; and, as a last indignity, my official inattention or senile incapacity was made to appear so perilous that the only chance for a prompt and satisfactory liquidation was to put an older man in my place! And, notwithstanding this imperative substitution, *the injunction was served on me*, and, after the three days' grace, the appointment of Mr. Bedell was confirmed by the alien Court, and no protest or reclamation has been heard from my artless substitute. This simple fact is the key to the whole plot.

The first act of the Receiver and his counsel was to grace my house with their presence; but for what object, other than the gratification of an idle or insulting curiosity, I cannot conjecture. I should as soon have expected an interview from visitors who had entered my dwelling "by infraction" the night before, as from them. Their stay was brief; the gist of their remarks, the comparative insignificance of a Receiver's compensation. Small as it might be, however, the Brooklyn intendant earnestly devoted himself to the cares and duties of his new office. Instant and jealous possession was taken of the books, letters, securities, &c., &c., of the helpless Company, and access to the Directors' room abruptly and indecently closed on its wonted occupants of more than the third of a century! Several of these gentlemen had been honored with high public trusts, and all of them were known and respected throughout the mercantile world. The wrong thus inflicted on my revered associates pained me more deeply than any outrage personal to myself, and I hastened to become "a good stranger" where such men could be treated with such contumely. It was then that the Receiver and his counsel besought me to stay and help them,—the latter proffering to have me made co-Receiver with his client! My old and faithful Mentor, Peter Cooper (casually present), seconded their request, and earnestly advised me to remain at my post, remarking that to abandon it now would look like deserting the Manhattan in the hour of its sorest need.

So I yielded, and have eaten my "leek" as patiently and gracefully as I could. I have labored at the desk, and travelled many hundred miles on distant missions, for "my very worthy and (astute) good masters." There was really no necessity for this service; but it was *politic* to seem to need it, inasmuch as, the resuscitation of the Manhattan being a part of the scheme, my name and continued connection might prove useful to its success.

That consummation is said to be near at hand. But what are the prospects of the creditors of the old Company? Orally and by letter, this important question has been asked me a hundred times. I wish I could answer it even conjecturally; but I cannot. No confidence has been vouchsafed me or my colleagues with regard to the extent of the pending claims, or the ways and means to meet them. All is kept veiled as jealously as the face of the Eastern Prophet. With shame and indignation, I heard the rumored offer of "30 to 40 per cent." More recently, I have been gratified to read Counsellor Stillman's publicly-expressed surmise of "60 to 75 per cent." Had the original purpose of the Board been carried out, and the liquidation effected with *their* daily advice and co-operation, and the payment only of the President's regular salary and those of his requisite assistants, the Counsellor's best figures could, no doubt, have been much bettered. As the matter now stands, however, the commissions, the legal and supernumerary clerical expenses, and the exigencies induced by the stock-venture before mentioned, must not be overlooked in the problem,—the *last* especially. But for that, the Vice President, with all his ambition to win the position to which he had so long aspired, would not have had the audacity to thwart, by his single will, the united will of his forbearing benefactors, nor would his alien confederate from the "Phenix" hardly have ventured to covet or assume an office in the "Old Manhattan," already filled, by resolution of its Board, by a man thirty-seven years in their service, during which he had helped them through two like disasters,—the great conflagrations of 1835 and 1845. Nor, but for that desperate purchase, would the whole cabal have had the presumption to bring on the undersigned the opprobrium of being the only, or almost only, President, in the long list of insolvent companies, apparently found unworthy by his peers to act as their Receiver. Respectfully, &c.,

W. P. PALMER.

The Albany City Insurance Company.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I understand that the Agents of the Albany City Insurance Company are in Chicago, attempting to buy up the claims against that Company for 25 cents on a dollar. If you will allow me, I would like to state a few facts concerning this Company, through your columns, for the benefit of policy-holders, who, like myself, have waited anxiously and long for some report from this Company.

As is well known to the community generally, this Company, like most of the other New York Companies, very soon after the fire, finding itself insolvent, sought shelter under the friendly wing of a Receiver appointed under the State law of New York. The first thing done by this Company worthy of notice, after reaching this secure retreat, as appears by a certified copy of the proceedings in the State Court at Albany, now in my possession, was to consent to the payment of the modest sum of $450 to the attorney, Mr. Parker, who enabled them to place Mr. H. K. Lansing, a former employe of the Company, in charge of the assets of the Company; and the next thing was the obtaining of an order from the Court allowing the newly-appointed Receiver to retain, out of the assets of the Company, his commissions, which, according to my recollections of the New York laws, are 5 per cent on the first $1,000, 2½ per cent on the excess over $1,000 and not exceeding $5,000, and 1 per cent on all sums over $5,000—making a very nice little compensation for the Receiver of a Company owning assets of the amount held by the Albany City. After obtaining these two orders, the Company evidently determined to sit down and wait, making no statement, and giving no reliable information concerning its financial condition,—thinking, by this masterly Fabian policy, as I construe it, to so worry out the policy-holders, by silence and delay, that they would be willing to sell their claims for a song.

Thinking that I might be able to obtain some real information from the Company, as to its financial condition, by personal application, I sent my agent, with proper credentials, to the principal office of the Company, at Albany, with instructions to obtain all the information possible concerning the affairs of the Company. In this, however, I was not successful,—the Receiver of the Company declining to make any more general statements as to its affairs, and asserting that he was responsible to no one save the Court. On the 26th of January last, I instructed my attorneys, Messrs. Hawes & Lawrence, to prepare a petition in bankruptcy against that Company, which was done, and filed in the United States District Court at Buffalo. On examination of the bill, or petition, His Honor, Judge Hall, issued an order, returnable on the 7th of February, for the Company to show cause why they should not be declared bankrupt; also, enjoining the Receiver and Company from further proceedings under the State law. On the 9th, the Company filed a plea denying any act; upon which issue was joined and the case argued, and, on the 10th inst., the company was duly declared *bankrupt* by the Court, and the cause was referred to the Register, in accordance with the provisions of the act. Due notice will be given by the Marshal of the District when a meeting will be held for the selection of an assignee to take charge of the assets of the Company and relieve their Receiver of his self-assumed burden, and the policy-holders of Chicago will have an opportunity, by united action, to select a man to take charge of *their money* in the hands of this Company, who will work for their interest in the settlement of the affairs of the Company, and account for and pay over every dollar that can be made out of it. The compensation of an assignee in bankruptcy, as provided by law, is no greater than that of a Receiver, and, without doubt, a competent man can be found who will accept the position of assignee, and discharge his duties faithfully and honestly, for a compensation much less than the regular commissions.

Such an arrangement was made with the assignee of the Buffalo City Insurance Company, and the Buffalo Fire Marine, and it can be done in this, if the policy-holders all unite. From the best information I can obtain, the Albany City can pay, if its assets are properly managed, from 60 to 80 cents on a dollar. It seems to me, therefore, unwise for any one, unless his present necessities absolutely demand it, to accept 25 cents, when, by united action, we can obtain more; and I therefore take the responsibility to request all of the policy-holders in that Company to unite with me in an effort to make all there is out of this Company.

All we have to do, after receiving notice from the Marshal of the Northern District of New York,—which I suppose will be in two or three weeks,—is to prepare our proofs of claim, and execute powers of attorney to some reliable and trustworthy person, whom we all know, authorizing him to go to Buffalo, at the proper time, and make arrangements, with some competent person, of well-known integrity, to accept the position of assignee, for a fair compensation, and wind up the affairs of this Company in the interests of the policy-holders.

I shall be glad to furnish any further information I may possess concerning this Company to any of the policy-holders who will call at my store, Nos. 6, 8, and 10 State street.

J. H. DUNHAM.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.

The Allemannia Insurance Company.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: We notice in your paper of this date a card from Mr. John R. Walsh, in reference to this Company.

Having been familiar with the affairs of the Allemannia from the time of the fire, and having made full examinations into its condition and ability to pay its debts, on behalf of a number of its creditors, we do not hesitate to pronounce the statement of Mr. Walsh, that the Company is obtaining money under false pretences, a gross libel.

Shortly after the fire, a sworn statement was made by the officers of the Company, from which it appeared that its entire assets, without any shrinkage, would pay 35 cents on its liabilities, which was at once paid over to the creditors. In short, *the Company paid its creditors every dollar of its assets*. It settled fairly and honorably. But it had a valuable charter; a good name, still untarnished by even the suspicion of fraud or wrong; and a large business, with extensive agencies. New parties came in and said, "If your Chicago losses are settled fairly and justly, *we* will subscribe new capital and make a new Company." The losses were accordingly adjusted and paid, and the new capital was subscribed; and it is on this new capital that the Company is now doing business.

Suppose the policy-holders had refused to accept the terms of the settlement, and the Company had been forced into bankruptcy, let us ask Mr. Walsh how much of a dividend he and the other creditors would have received? The company paid all it had. That new capital has come in, and a sound, reliable company formed under the old charter, is certainly no foundation for the libelous charges of Mr. Walsh.

We trust that you will publish this note, to correct, in some manner at least, the wrong done to the Allemannia. Yours respectfully,

CHICAGO, Feb. 14. SHUFELDT & BALL.

Vaccine Virus.

ELK GROVE, Ill., Feb. 12.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: As the subject of Vaccination is under discussion through the medium of your widely-circulated paper, I trust you will not put a full stop to it as long as it is of benefit to the public. Dr. J. B. Littlewood, under date of Jan. 28, is quite mistaken when he asserts that I "feared the renewal of the matter through the cow would deteriorate it." On the contrary, I said: "Would it not be advisable to take vaccine virus from a healthy person, and inoculate it into the udder of a cow, and raise an artificial pock, for the renewal of vaccine matter?" Now, this is the way that Dr. Stone, of Trinidad, did: "The virus before this had been feeble, uncertain in action, and liable to deteriorate rapidly, but, since his experiments, he says: 'Up to the present time the effect has been most decided. Whereas the matter formerly in use produced small, scanty, and late pustules, I am obtaining them large, abundant, and well matured on the eighth day,'" &c., &c.

I have no hesitation in stating that a renewal of vaccine virus would be of much benefit, for I have heard of a great many being vaccinated lately without any effect, and I have seen others where the pustules were quite small.

Dr. Lewis, in his reply of Jan. 27, states that "Virus would not diminish in its protective strength in a century." In order to give any proof of such assertion, it would be necessary to wait a hundred years from the time Dr. Jenner made his first experiment, and then prove that vaccine virus had never been renewed from kine-pox during the whole of that period, or his argument would be a "lamentably weak one."

I am about experimenting on the udder of a cow in the manner I stated, and have no doubt as to the ultimate results. And if, from the vaccine virus so obtained, I vaccinate persons that have been lately operated upon by physicians without any visible effects, and upon said individuals I produce good, large pustules, well matured, then I think that all reasonable persons will be of opinion that vaccine virus is more or less exhausted, and that the manner which I pointed out, and which Dr. Stone has already proved beyond a doubt, is the way to adopt for the renewal of vaccine matter, and that it is requisite and necessary for full success in vaccination.

M. L. CURTIS.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 14.

The late threatening aspect of the Alabama claims seems to have disappeared. That the rumors of possible trouble with Great Britain were based on very small foundation may be seen by the insignificant effect experienced by prices of gold, United States bonds, and breadstuffs. The following were the prices of each at the dates mentioned:

	Jan. 2.	Feb. 1.	Feb. 14.
5-20s of 1862	110¼	110¾	110½
5-20s of 1867	112¾	112	111½
10-40s	109½	110¼	110⅛
Gold	109¼	110¼	110½
Wheat, No. 2	121½	123¾	126¼
Corn, No. 2	40¾	41	40½

It will be seen that the whole change in prices of gold and bonds in connection with the Alabama complications was so small as to be scarcely appreciable. The advance in wheat since the beginning of the year is due to other causes than the possibility of war with Great Britain, and the price of corn, it will be seen, has remained almost unchanged by any cause. The now 5 per cent bonds were more sensibly affected by the war news than any other security. At one time they were down to 86¾ sterling in London, and 107½ in New York, being thus 2½ below par in gold. The prices of all the Government bonds, however, are slowly improving.

In the local money market business continues extremely dull, and the banks do not find use for all their surplus money.

Exchange is quiet at about 25c per $1,000 discount for sales between banks. At the counter bankers sell at par and buy at 1-10 discount.

EARNINGS OF THE NORTHWESTERN.

The total earnings of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad for the year 1871, as compared with the previous year, were as follows:

	1871.	1870.	Decrease.
January	$ 655,427	$ 796,024	$140,547
February	602,481	753,782	151,301
March	774,993	858,359	83,366
April	789,641	929,077	139,436
May	1,094,101	1,177,897	83,796
June	952,899	1,139,284	186,384
July	851,846	1,034,392	182,546
August	1,091,334	1,227,512	136,178
September	1,281,574	1,259,282	Inc. 22,292
October	1,047,318	1,306,338	Dec. 259,020
November	1,006,235	1,037,963	31,728
December	842,012	773,494	Inc. 68,518
Total	$10,997,864	$12,293,404	Dec $1,295,340

The earnings of the road for the first six months of the Company's fiscal year were $5,239,211, being for the six months ending Nov. 30, 1871.

From the foregoing gross amount the operating expenses, taxes, and interest on bonds for the six months, to the aggregate amount of $4,318,673, are to be deducted, leaving net income for the six months to the amount of $1,920,538. Out of this a semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent was paid in December, 1871, on $20,415,013 of preferred stock. At the previous semi-annual dividend term in June, 1871, a dividend of 5 per cent was paid on both the common and preferred stock.

According to the last annual report at the close of the Company's fiscal year, on May 31, the total capital stock of the Company was $35,135,972, of which $14,720,959 was common, and $20,415,013 was preferred stock. The total bonded debt of the Company was $18,049,000. At that date the total mileage of the Company was 1,223 miles. This, however, has since been largely increased by extensions of the various lines in Wisconsin.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Quotations for buying and selling Government bonds and local stocks in this market, this afternoon, are furnished by Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean, as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81	112¾	113
U. S. 5-20s of '62	110¼	110½
U. S. 5-20s of '64	110¼	110½
U. S. 5-20s of '65	110¾	111
U. S. 5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	110¾	111
U. S. 5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	111	111¼
U. S. 5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	112	112½@112¼
10-40s	109¾	110
U. S. 5s (new issue)	108¼	
U. S. currency 6's	114	114¼
Northern Pacific gold 7-30s		100 & int.
Chicago City 7s		100
Cook County 7s		100
Gold exchange		100
Sterling exchange		109½@110
Gold and gold coupons (large drafts)	109½	110
Land warrants, 160s	175	185
Land warrants, 120s	132	142
Agricultural College land scrip		173–175

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—Gold firm at 110¼@110⅜. Loans from 3 per cent down to flat for carrying. Clearings, $41,000,000.

The Government bond market was strong and higher. Some of the German bankers were buying, and their purchases advanced the market.

Stocks opened firm on the second call; were heavy and so continued all the afternoon, with the exception of Quicksilver, which sold up to 30. Union Pacific declined, and the general list sympathised. Hannibal & St. Jo shares ranged between 47½ and 42½ for common stock, with 43½ as the latest price. About 1,500 shares of common were bought in under the rule for account of brokers not able to make deliveries. At the close the market was weak and some stocks were selling at the lowest figures of the day.

Money easy at 6 per cent.

Southern securities dull and heavy.

Sterling, 109½.

Governments:

Coups, '81	115½	Coups, '67	110⅞
Coups, '62	110½	Coups, '68	112⅛
Coups, '64	110½	10-40s	110
Coups, '65	111½	Currency 6s	114¼
New	110½		

State bonds:

Missouri	94	Virginia, old	56
Tennessee, old	63½	North Carolina, old	33
Tennessee, new	63½	North Carolina, new	17½
Virginia, new	56½		

Stocks closed:

Canton	79	New Jersey Central	110½
W. U. Tel	78	St. Paul	55
Quicksilver	30	St. Paul pfd	75½
Adams Express	92	Wabash	73
W. & F	64	Wabash pfd	86
American	66	Ft. Wayne	97½
United States	66½	Terre Haute	22
Pacific Mail	57	Terre Haute pfd	53
N. Y. C.	97	C. & A	117
N. Y. C. scrip	93	C. & A. pfd	117
Erie	31	O. & M	44½
Erie pfd	63	C., C. & C	91
Harlem	124	C., B. & Q	140
Harlem pfd	129	Lake Shore	90½
Reading	114½	Indiana Central	31
Mich. Central	118	Illinois Central	134
Pittsburgh	91½	Union Pacific	35
Northwestern	74	Union Pacific bonds	91
Northwestern pfd	90	Central Pacific bonds	102½
Rock Island	111½		

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 14.

The following were the receipts and shipments of flour, grain, and produce for the past twenty-four hours:

	Received. 1872.	Received. 1871.	Shipped. 1872.	Shipped. 1871.
Flour, brls	2,100	4,047	2,786	3,981
Wheat, bu	4,565	18,330	2,501	1,384
Corn, bu	73,050	86,072	20,001	7,003
Oats, bu	9,240	9,486	5,558	1,848
Rye, bu	3,757	1,854	3,066	
Barley, bu	3,640	1,940	1,238	450
Grass seeds, lbs	139,470	59,610	2,920	4,261
Broom Corn, lbs	43,370	65,030	28,325	22,100
Cured meats, lbs	194,470	29,869	1,525,612	687,053
Beef, brls	80	126	85	389
Pork, bls	659	374	901	90
Lard, lbs	67,940	77,147	186,330	178,424
Tallow, lbs	23,110	11,716		
Butter, lbs	28,114	29,710	9,100	37,730
Dressed hogs, No	3,121	2,643	1,040	2,453
Live hogs, No	8,945	8,492	2,309	954
Cattle, No	1,633	4,290	944	937
Sheep, No	1,550		2,248	
Hides, lbs	69,990	163,445	112,335	90,648
Highwines, brls	200	50	180	460
Wool, lbs	....	1,840	30,900	15,510
Potatoes, bu	1,268	447	....	....
Lumber, m	848	154	133	1,052
Shingles, m	425	1,270	234	946
Lath, m	83	....	....	60
Salt, brls	1,371	....	780	875

Withdrawn yesterday for city consumption: 1,748 bu wheat, 702 bu rye, 236 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store up to 10 o'clock this morning: 6 cars wheat, 20 cars corn, 1 car oats, 6 cars rye, 7 cars barley. Total, 40 cars, or 16,000 bu.

The produce markets were moderately active to-day, for the winter season, with little change in prices, outside of ½c advance in wheat, and a like depression in highwines. The shipping movement was not active, but the fact that to-day closes up the first half of the month brought out a considerable amount of trading in last half in the leading breadstuffs.

Highwines were dull and ½c lower, with sales of 100 brls at 87c, and free sellers at that figure at the close.

Dressed hogs were in fair demand at about 5c per 100 lbs advance, at $5.00 for heavy, and $5.05 for light lots for shipment, closing firm. A few odd lots sold at $4.95. Sales were 1,733 head.

Lake freights were quiet and unchanged at 13c bid and 12½c asked for corn by sail to Buffalo. The bark Wenona was taken at 12c.

Popcorn sold at 1½c per lb for good and ½c for poor; and broomcorn at $60.00@70.00 per ton.

Provisions were rather more active than yesterday, but still quiet, except on pork, and averaged a shade easier, though hogs were again quoted firmer. Mess pork opened firm, with a few sales at a slight advance, but soon declined 5c per brl under liberal offerings and closed weak under a pressure from a short seller. Lard was dull and 2½@5c per 100 lbs lower, being influenced by the decline in the premium on gold. Meats were quiet and unchanged, being firmly held, while buyers were more cautious in view of the decline in gold and the weakness in pork. The following was the closing range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller February, $12.35@12.40; do seller March, $12.45@12.50; do seller April, $12.75; do seller May, $12.95; do seller June, $13.10; prime mess, $11.50. Lard, cash or seller February, $8.75@8.80; do seller March, $8.80@8.85; do seller April, $9.00; do seller May, $9.15@9.20. Green meats at 4c for shoulders; 5½c for short ribs; 6c for short clear; and 6¾@8c for hams. Dry salted meats at 4½@4⅝c for shoulders; 5½c for rough sides; 6c for short ribs; 6¼c for short clear. Boxed meats ½c higher than the above quotations for loose. Boxed Cumberlands, 6@6½c. Sweet pickled hams, 8@9c. Bacon quoted at 5½c for shoulders; 7¼c for short ribs; 7½c for short clear; and 11c for hams. Mess beef, $8.75@9.00; extra mess beef, $9.75@11.00. Beef hams, $23.00. City tallow, 8@8½c. Sales were reported of 550 brls mess pork, cash or seller the month, at $12.45; 1,300 brls do at $12.42½; 500 brls do, seller March, at $12.57½; 3,500 brls do at $12.55; 100 brls do at $12.53; 500 brls do at $12.52½; 500 brls do at $12.50; 7,000 brls do at $12.45; 500 brls do, seller May, at $12.95; 250 tcs lard, seller March, at $8.85; 2,250 tcs do, seller April, at 9c; 300 pcs green hams at 7½c; 20,000 lbs do at 7¾c; 300 tcs sweet pickled do (average 16 lbs) at 9½c; 300 tcs do at 8½c; 20,000 lbs shoulders at 4½c; 50,000 lbs do at 4½c; 100 boxes do at 4½c; 100,000 lbs short ribs (part seller March) at 6c; 30 pkgs country tallow at 7½c.

Flour was in better demand, principally for Southern shipment, and a shade firmer on good spring extras and superfines, in sympathy with New York. Bran was strong. Sales were reported of 100 brls red winter extras at $7.25; 100 brls spring extras at $6.75; 200 brls do at $6.50; 100 brls do at $6.40; 250 brls do (Pickwick) at $6.37½; 750 brls do (part Alma) at $6.00; 100 brls do at $5.50; 50 brls do at $5.25; 300 brls spring superfines at $4.50; 50 brls do at $4.25; 150 brls rye flour at $4.10; 10 brls buckwheat flour at $6.00. Total, 2,160 brls. Also, 10 tons bran at $16.00; 10 tons do at $15.50; 10 tons do at $15.25, all on track; 10 tons middlings at $17.00, delivered.

Wheat was again moderately active, in the way of options, at ½c advance. New York was quoted firmer, and the private advices from Liverpool were encouraging to holders. This news did not bring out any very marked demand for the future, but a good many options for the last half of this month (which commences to-morrow) were unsettled this morning, and needed to be filled. This caused a fair inquiry for cash wheat, and last half options, and March advanced in sympathy, though there were few buyers at the improvement. Seller March opened at $1.25¾, advanced to $1.26½, and fell back to $1.26¼, closing at $1.26¼@1.26⅜. Seller last half of February sold at $1.26@1.26½; seller April at $1.26@1.26½, and seller May at $1.31¾@1.32, all closing firm at the inside. No. 1 spring was nominal at $1.29, and rejected do at $1.08. Cash sales were reported of 3,600 bu No. 2 spring at $1.25½; 5,000 bu do at $1.25½; 22,000 bu do at $1.26¼; 5,200 bu do at $1.25½; 400 bu No. 3 spring at $1.15; 400 bu by sample at $1.28. Total, 43,000 bu.

Corn was quiet and steady at yesterday's advance, though quoted tame in New York. The reasons for steadiness were very small receipts, and a moderate inquiry for corn to fill last half options, which held up the more deferred options, though they were in little demand. They are already down below the cost of carrying in this city, and that fact sustained them to-day. The offerings of corn on track are large, in proportion to the wants of buyers, and 37½c is about the nominal price. If free on board cars for Eastern shipment it brings 39c to 41c, according to the line on which it is offered. Cash No. 2 sold at 40½@40½c. Seller last half at 40½; seller March at 40½@40½c; seller April at 41½@41¾c; seller May at 44½@44⅝c; and seller July at 45½@45¾c, all closing quiet at the inside. Cash sales were reported of 26,000 bu No. 2 at 40½c; 37,400 bu do at 40½c; 1,600 bu ears at 40c, on track; 5,000 bu shelled at 41c, free on board cars National Despatch. Total, 70,000 bu.

Oats were little better than nominal at yesterday's prices, with a slight preference for car lots in favorite houses. Options were higher at about 32½c seller the month; 33½c seller March; 33@33½c seller April, and 36½c seller May. Cash sales were 2,400 bu at 32½c; 2,400 bu do at 32½c, both in Rock Island Elevator; and 800 bu by sample at 33½c on track. Total, 5,400 bu.

Rye was in better request, with light offerings, and yesterday's quotations were bid, making the market firmer; No. 2 was quoted at 71@71½c for regular; 72½c for strictly fresh do; 71½@72c seller March, and 63@64c for rejected. Cash sales were 400 bu No. 2 at 72½c; 400 bu do at 71½c; 800 bu do at 71c; 400 bu by sample at 73c; 400 bu do at 72½c; 400 bu do at 70c. Total, 2,800 bu.

Barley was quiet and steady, being, however, in a little better request. Seller March sold at 59½c; strictly fresh No. 2 at 59c; regular do was quoted at 58½@58¾c; No. 3 quoted at 50c; and rejected at 40@43c. Cash sales were 1,600 bu No. 2 at 59c; 400 bu by sample at 73c; 400 bu do at 72½c; 800 bu do at 71c; 400 bu do at 65c; 400 bu do at 62½c; 400 bu do at 57c; 400 bu do at 46c. Total, 4,800 bu.

The *American Grocer* of the 12th inst. contains an interesting article on the much mooted topic of "Coleman *vs.* the Grocers," the objective point of which is mustard. The article states, among other evidences of sharp practice, that the house who had discovered the original invasion on the manufacturing rights of the Colman's, and made the affidavit which secured the injunction against the infringer, is now sued for $50,000 by the parties whose rights they strove to protect.

Peter Wright & Sons, of Philadelphia, in their last circular, give the following as the annual exports of petroleum from the United States and from Philadelphia alone, in brls of 41 gallons each:

	From U. S. brls.	From Phila. brls.
1866	1,643,618	686,000
1867	1,635,415	684,080
1868	2,407,254	949,297
1869	2,499,056	760,000
1870	3,439,325	1,100,851
1871	3,817,482	1,238,061
Jan. 1 to Feb. 3, '71	259,351	67,472
Jan. 1 to Feb. 3, '72	269,761	90,033

LATEST.

In the afternoon, the leading grain markets were dull and weak. Wheat closed at $1.26¼@1.26⅜ seller March. Corn closed at 40½@40⅝c cash, and 40½@40⅝c seller March.

Chicago Daily Market.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14.

BUTTER—The butter market was very firm, so far as good to choice grades were concerned, the supply not equaling the demand. Low grades remain quiet and easy: Choice dairy, 23@25c; fair to good tub and firkin, 14@17c; inferior to common, 7@13c.

BAGGING—Goods in this line met with a reasonably active demand, and the market was firm at the advance recently noted. We repeat our list as follows: Stark, 39½c; Grahampton, 37½c; Philadelphia, 37½c; Ludlow, 37½c; Lewiston, 37c; American, 35c; Royal River, 33½c; burlaps, bags, 21½@22½c; gunnies, single, 18½@19c; do double, 28c; wool sacks, 70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—No change was noted in this market. The demand was only moderate, owing to the cold weather. We continue to quote: Stucco, $2.75@3.00; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.25; cement, $1.75; Rosendale cement, $2.00@2.25; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, $1.25; white sand, ₱ brl, $3.00@3.25; plastering hair, ₱ bu, 35@40c; fire brick, ₱ 1,000, $40.00@50.00; building brick, $12.00@15.00; fire clay, $4.00@5.00 ₱ brl.

BEANS—The demand was again good to-day, and the market was firm at the annexed prices: $1.60@1.65 for common; $1.80@2.00 for fair to choice medium, and at $2.12½@2.25 for navies.

BROOM CORN—Is very quiet, but steady. We quote: Common, $60.00@75.00 ₱ ton; fair to medium, $80.00@100.00; choice, $110.00@130.00, and choice hurl to $140.00@170.00.

COOPERAGE—Is quiet and a shade easier on packers' goods. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.25@1.30; lard tierces, $1.90@2.00; whiskey barrels, $1.90@2.10; flour barrels, 50@53c. Staves and headings quoted at $18.00@20.00 for pork barrels, and $8.50@9.00 for flour barrels.

CHEESE—Prices were very firm, owing to a further advance in New York and Cincinnati, but there was no decided advance, as the demand continues small. We quote: New York factory, genuine, 15½@16c; do, imitation, 15c; Western factory, 13@15c; Ohio factory, 14@15c.

COAL—Trading in this department was active to-day, and prices were firmly held. We repeat our list as follows: Lehigh, prepared, $12.50; Lackawanna, $11.50@12.00; Erie, $10.00; Briar Hill, $10.00; Walnut Hill, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $8.50@9.00; Indiana, $8.00@8.50; Hocking Valley, $7.50@8.00; Blossburg, $9.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

CIDER—Remains steady at $7.00@8.00 per brl, according to quality.

EGGS—Were scarce, and prices were again higher. The demand was active, and sales were quick at 28@30c.

FRUITS—DRIED—This market presented no new features. There was a moderate local and interior demand at the annexed quotations: Dates, 9½@10c; figs, drums, 16@18c; figs, box, 20@21c; Turkey prunes, old, 9@10c; do new, 10@12½c; French do, 14@15c; raisins, new, $3.10@3.25; blackberries, 15½@16c; pitted cherries, 35@36c; peaches, pared, 22@23c; peaches, halves, 8@9c; do quarters, 7@8c; currants, 10@10½c; apples, new, Southern, 7@8c; do new Western, 7½@8½c; do new Michigan, 9½@10½c; the latter are selling at 9@9½c to the jobbing trade.

FISH—Nothing new was noted in the fish trade. Business is good and the market rules firm at the quoted prices: No. 1 whitefish, $5.00@5.25; No. 2, $4.75@5.00; trout, $4.75@5.00; No. 1 shore mackerel, $10.00@10.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50@9.00; No. 2 shore mackerel, $8.00@8.50; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.50; No. 1 shore kits, $2.00@2.10; No. 1 bay, $1.50@1.60; family kits, $1.15@1.20; bank cod, $6.00@6.50; George's cod, $7.00@7.50; box herring, No. 1, 40@45c; box herring, scaled, 45@50c; California salmon, half brl, $10.50@11.00.

GREEN FRUITS—Very little was doing in this branch of trade, and the following quotations are little more than nominal: Apples, from store, $3.00@3.50; cranberries, $8.00@11.00 for wild, and $13.00@14.00 for cultivated; lemons, $6.00@6.50; oranges, Valencia, ₱ case, $10.00@11.00.

GROCERIES—Dealers reported a fair inquiry, and the feeling developed was firm. No material change was noted in values, and we continue to quote:

CANDLES—Star, 18½@19c.

COFFEES—Choice Rio, 24½@25c; prime do, 23½@24c; good, 23@23½c; common, 21½@23c; O. G. Java, 29@32c; Singapore, 25½@26½c; Costa Rica, 24½@25½c; Miracaibo, 24@24½c.

RICE—Rangoon, 8@8½c; Carolina, 8½@9½c.

SUGARS—Hard sugars, 13½@13½c; A sugar, 12½@12⅝c; B do, 12½@12½c; extra C do, 12@12½c; C do, 11½@12c; choice brown, 10½@11c; fair do, 10@10½c; New Orleans, 9½@11½c; molasses do, 9@10c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, $1.25@1.30; common molasses, 30@35c; Porto Rico molasses, 45@50c; good sugar-house syrup, 40@60c; extra, 60@65c; choice silver drips, extra fine, 80@85c; New Orleans, 65@70c.

SPICES—Allspice, 13½@14c; cloves, 18@19c; cassia, 45@46c; pepper, 21½@22c; nutmegs, $1.15@1.20.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@7c; standard, 6½@6½c; German mottled, 7½@7½c; erasive, 5½@6c; brown Windsor, 4½@4½c; palm, 4@4½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 10@13½c; laundry, 6½@7c; common, 5@5½c.

HAY—The hay trade was reported dull, there being only a limited inquiry either on local or shipping account, and prices were weak at the late reduction. We quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers as follows: On track—Timothy, beater pressed, $13.50@14.00; do loose pressed, $13.00@13.50; prairie, pressed, $9.00@10.00. On wagon, loose, $11.00@12.50; prairie, loose, $9.00@11.00. For delivery of pressed hay, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Were quiet and firm as previously quoted. We repeat our list: Green salted, cured light, 11½c; do heavy, 10½c; part cured, 10@11c; green frozen, 8@9c; murrain kip, 11½c; veal kip, 14c; green calf, 17c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@65c; grubby, scoured, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—We quote the market firm at the prices given below:

Bar iron	4 2-10@ 4 6-10c
Horse-shoe iron	5 3-4 @ 6 c
Heavy band	4 8-10@ 5 4-10c
Light band	5 2-10@ 6 4-10c
Hoop	5 5-10@ 8 7-10c
Oval	4 8-10@ 5 8-10c
Round and square	4 2-10@ 8 1-10c
Half oval and half round	5 1-10@ 6 3-10c
Russia iron, perfect	20 c
Russia No. 1, stained	18 c
Sheet iron	5 5-10@ 6 3-10c
Norway railrods	7 1-2 @ 8 1-2 c
German plow steel	9 @12 c
Bessemer plow steel	10 3 4 @12 1-2 c
Spring and tire steel	9 @11 c

LEATHER—Nothing new was noted in connection with this market. The movement is only fair, but prices are exceedingly firm, and dealers are looking for higher rates with the opening of the spring trade. We quote:

HEMLOCK—City harness, union, 37@38c; city harness, 37@38c; country harness, 34@36c; line city, per lb, 39@42c; kip, per lb, 80c@$1.00; kip, veals, $1.00@1.15; city upper, No. 1, per ft, 26@29c; city upper, No. 2, per ft, 25@27c; country upper, No. 1, 24@27c; collar, per ft, 21@23c; calf, city, $1.25@1.45; calf, country, $1.10@1.25; rough upper, 11 to 13 lbs, 35@37c; rough upper, 14 to 18 lbs, 32@34c; rough upper, damaged, 28@30c; Buffalo slaughter sole, 33@35c.

OAK—Slaughter sole, 40@45c; Philadelphia sole, 43@46c; harness, per lb, 39@43c; kip, light, $1.00@1.15; kip, No. 1, medium, 80c@$1.00; kip, heavy, 75@85c; American calf, 32 lbs, $1.25@1.45; French calf, 28 lbs, $1.80@2.35; French calf, 36 lbs, $1.60@2.20; French kip, 60 to 100 lbs, $1.00@1.65; French calf, Lemoine, per doz, $65.00@85.00; French calf, Jodot, $70.00@100.00.

LUMBER—Continues in good local demand, the liberal receipts here by rail being all taken up as fast as they arrive; much of that now coming in has been sold in advance. Prices are steady. We quote:

First and second clear	$48.00@52.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	39.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	45.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00
First and second clear siding, together	23.00@25.00
Common siding	20.00
Common flooring, dressed first	26.00
Common flooring, dressed second	29.00@30.00
Wagon box boards, selected, 16 inches and upwards	35.00@40.00
A stock boards	34.00@35.00
B stock boards	29.00@30.00
Common board, joists, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	20.00@22.00
Fencing	20.00@22.00
Joists and scantlings, 18@24 feet	20.00@25.00
Pickets, square	16.00@18.00
Pickets, flat	18.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@22.00
Lath	4.00@ 4.25
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1.25@ 2.75
Sawed shingles, A or star	4.00

Shingles on track are steady at $3.37½@3.50 for A or Star, and $1.50@2.00 for No. 1 sawed.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The market for goods coming under this head was again quoted very firm, and the advance established yesterday was fully sustained. We quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $12.50; do 12x12, $13.00; do 14x20, $13.50; do roofing, I C, $12.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 45c; small, 46c; bar, 47c.

SHEET ZINC—Full cask, 11½c; less quantity, 12c; slab, 8c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 6c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 40c; braziers', over 12 lbs, 38c; tin'd copper, 35c.

WIRE—2 to 6, 9c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 20 per cent discount; fence wire, by ton, 7½c per lb; bdls, 7½c, net.

NAILS—Were firm at former rates. We quote: 10d to 60d per keg, $5.60; 8d, per keg, $5.85; 6d, per keg, $6.60; 4d, per keg, $6.75; 3d, per keg, $6.50; fine 3d, per keg, $7.75; blue 2d, common, per keg, $8.75; clinch, $7.00.

OILS—There was no further change in prices for linseed and turpentine, though the market exhibited great firmness, and higher prices are looked for. We quote: Carbon, 24c; extra winter lard, 85c; No. 1, 75c; No. 2, 65c; linseed raw, 93c; do boiled, 97c; whale, 95c; sperm, $2.10@2.15; neatsfoot oil, 90c@$1.00; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, $1.00; turpentine, 97@98c.

POTATOES—Were firm at 80@90c for common, and at $1.00@1.10 for good to choice straight lots from store.

POULTRY—But little change was visible in this market. A good demand was reported and sales were effected at the following quotations: Chickens, dressed, per dozen, $2.50@3.75; turkeys, do, per lb, 10@12½c; geese, do, per dozen, $8.00@11.00; do, live, $9.00@12.00; ducks, $3.50@4.50.

SALT—In fair demand and steady. We quote: Saginaw, fine, $2.15; Onondaga, fine, $2.20; coarse, $2.20, and Diamond C, $2.40 per brl.

SEEDS—Timothy was quiet, but steady at $3.00@3.50 for common to prime. Clover was dull and again easier at $5.75@6.00, the outside for prime.

TEAS—We quote: Young hyson, common to fair, 60@65c; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, $1.25@1.40; superior to fine old hyson, 90c@$1.10; common imperial, 75@85c; good to choice do, 90c@$1.15; fine to good gunpowder, 90c@$1.00; choice to extra, $1.35@1.45; choice to extra leaf Japan, $1.00@$1.10 fair to good do, $70@80c; colored natural leaf Japan, 60@70c; choice to fine oolong, 60@65; good 70@80c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Prices were firm, as given below:

CHEWING—Extra, 95c@$1.00; choice, 85@90c; common, 65@70c; poor, 55@60c.

SMOKING—Extra, 30@32c; medium, 27@28c; common stems, 22@24c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 90@75c; half bright, 70@80c; black, sound, 58@70c.

WOOD—Dealers were asking the following prices: Beach, $12.00; maple, $13.00; hickory, $14.00; slabs, $8.00@9.00, delivered.

WOOL—The demand was good at the subjoined prices:

Washed, fine, in good condition	58@62c
Washed, medium, in good condition	58@63c
Washed, coarse	58@62c
Unwashed, fine	30@40c
Unwashed, medium	38@43c
Unwashed, coarse	40@45c
Tub-washed, prime condition	75@75c
Tub-washed, poor to good condition	50@72c

Dingy and poorly-washed wool, 2@10c less; burry and cotted wool, 3@15c less.

The Chicago Live Stock Market.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 14.

The receipts during the week up to this evening were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,420	4,439	1,540
Tuesday	1,633	8,945	1,350
Wednesday	1,500	9,000	1,800
Total	4,553	22,384	4,690
Same time last week	5,568	38,196	6,251
Week before last	5,984	36,441	3,069

The following were the shipments:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,705	3,597	2,014
Tuesday	944	2,309	2,448
Wednesday	....	....	....
Total	2,649	5,906	4,262

CATTLE—Although there was less activity in the cattle trade to-day, the market was firmer for all descriptions of stock. The unexpectedly light receipts served to stiffen prices, notwithstanding the fact that the Eastern markets were reported less favorably, and, with the exception of a few "odds and ends," everything sold, and at strong prices. The average quality was poor, there being no extra, and comparatively few choice, the larger portion coming under the heads of "common" and "fair;" hence the range of prices was somewhat lower than yesterday, the highest figure obtained being $6.00, while the bulk changed hands at $4.25@5.50. Stock steers continue in good demand, and, as the supply is light, prices are thoroughly sustained, at $3.25@4.25 for common to medium grades, and at $4.00@4.35 for fair to prime. Higher figures are occasionally paid for especially desirable lots, though most of the sales are within the range of $3.75@4.25. The market closed steady, at the subjoined quotations:

CLOSING PRICES.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,500 lbs and upward	$6.40@6.60
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3 year to 5-year old steers, and averaging 1,350 to 1,450 lbs	5.60@6.00
Good Beeves—Well fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	5.00@5.50
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,050 to 1,200 lbs	4.50@5.00
Medium Class—Medium steers and good cows for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.25@4.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.25@4.35
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	2.50@3.75

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

No.		Av.	Price.
29	medium steers	1,150	$4.50
17	medium steers	1,371	5.00
16	good fleshy steers	1,393	5.30
15	smooth steers	1,253	5.30
16	good steers	1,331	5.25
34	fat smooth steers	1,494	6.00
13	oxen	1,603	5.15
11	good smooth steers	1,198	5.25
16	light fleshy steers	1,017	4.50
11	butchers' stock	1,116	3.12½
21	stock steers	1,046	4.35
14	stock steers	1,034	4.00
10	stock steers	913	4.00
16	fat pony steers	1,060	4.50
16	good shipping steers	1,316	5.50
15	stock steers	1,041	4.37½
17	cows	928	3.10
16	medium steers	1,140	4.80
11	light fleshy steers	1,071	4.60
16	stock steers	1,109	4.35
17	good steers	1,301	5.00
20	rough steers	1,180	4.60
21	stock steers	889	3.90
20	stockers	1,043	4.00
20	medium steers	1,026	4.15
32	stockers	1,272	4.75
11	stockers	896	3.90
16	cows	900	3.75
30	stock steers	1,069	4.00
16	good shipping steers	1,315	5.50
15	good steers	941	4.25
16	medium steers	1,277	5.00
18	light fleshy steers	1,083	4.60
19	light fleshy steers	1,124	4.87½
14	medium steers	1,318	5.00
10	medium steers	1,280	4.75
17	choice shipping steers	1,400	5.75
14	extra steers	1,225	6.00
49	choice steers	1,345	5.75
10	medium steers	1,196	5.00
13	medium steers	1,290	4.80
13	choice steers	1,248	5.80
16	stockers	988	4.20
17	good steers	1,225	5.00
20	butchers' stock	1,370	5.37½
16	good steers	1,320	5.00

HOGS—Only 9,000 arrived to-day making the total for the week up to this evening, 22,384; against 38,196 for the corresponding period last week, and 36,441 week before last. The leading features of the market were the same as noted in yesterday's and Monday's report. The demand was active,—especially on Eastern account,—and, as the offerings fell considerably below the wants of buyers, the market was firm at a shade higher prices; sales making at an advance of 15c per 100 lbs on the prices current at the close of last week. A few extra lots found buyers at $4.80@4.85, while a fancy drove averaging 399 lbs brought $4.90, but the ruling prices were $4.30@4.40 for common, $4.45@4.50 for medium, and at $4.60@4.75 for good to choice. The market closed firm, with the pens empty. We note the following

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
55	284	$4.70	132	204	$4.70	52	283	$4.40
33	224	4.65	119	204	4.40	52	252	4.30
111	278	4.50	67	176	4.40	49	326	4.60
49	193	4.45	52	313	4.65	45	333	4.60
38	179	4.30	59	270	4.40	52	277	4.4
47	311	4.80	44	303	4.70	55	305	4.40
48	328	4.65	68	200	4.50	110	285	4.40
58	243	4.60	59	216	4.40	62	213	4.50
84	350	4.70	52	273	4.70	24	237	4.65
71	399	4.90	56	259	4.60	100	257	4.63
68	188	4.40	108	287	4.65	34	354	4.40
58	219	4.40	188	296	4.60	67	224	4.37½
44	254	4.60	46	218	4.60	40	273	4.70
58	171	4.40	28	296	4.70	57	288	4.50
48	318	4.75	50	324	4.70	52	285	4.45
147	346	4.75	49	338	4.70	46	281	4.60
45	363	4.75	29	310	4.60	52	254	4.4
65	249	4.4	28	205	4.45	51	283	4.60
55	281	4.40	61	197	4.40	49	247	4.30
62	235	4.40						

SHEEP—Nothing new was developed in connection with the sheep market. The supply was only fair, and with a good local and Eastern demand to meet, holders experienced no difficulty in realizing, and at satisfactory prices, the pens being cleared at $4.00@4.75 for inferior to common; $5.25@5.75 for medium, and at $6.00@7.00 for good to choice. Among the reported sales were the following:

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
71	108	$6.90	175	140	$7.12½	88	94	$6.50
110	85	4.00	160	84	5.40	78	91	6.25
87	96	7.00	86	102	6.95			

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 14—11:15 a. m.—Flour 26@27s. Winter wheat, 11s 9d@12s; No. 1 spring, 11s 9d; No. 2 spring, 11s; white, 12s 5d. Corn, 29s 6d. Pork, 59s. Lard, 44s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 14—1:20 p. m.—Pork, 58s 6d. Rest unchanged.

LONDON, Feb. 14—5 p. m.—Consols—Money, 92½; account, 92½@92½. Bonds—'62, 91½; '65, 91½; '67, 92½; 10-40, 90½.

Tallow, 51s 6d.

PARIS, Feb. 14.—Rentes, 56f. 70c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 14.—Evening.—Cotton dull; middling upland, 11½@11½d; Orleans, 11½@11¾d. Sales, 10,000 bales; speculative and export, 4,000 bales. Red winter wheat, 11s 9d@12s. Flour, 26s @27s. Corn, 29s 6d. Pork, 58s 6d. Cheese, 70s. Cumberland middles, 32s 9d; short ribs, 33s 9d.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—A fair business doing in seasonable textures at the advance already established. Pacific mills printed calicoes at 11½c; Organdies, 16½c; do 1400 lawns, 15c; S.S. Slater super cambrics, 13c for plain, and 14c for high colors. American prints in fancy green, orange, pinks, and checks, 11½c; Cocheco, fancy do, 13c; do robes, pinks and purples, 12½c; Lawrence D brown sheetings, 14c; Lyman C, 12½c; Indian Head do, 14½c; do 40-inch, 16½c; do 30-inch, 12c; Bates' O T bleached muslins, 18c; do 40 do, 19c; Davol Mills, 15c; Dwight star do, 16c; do cambric do, 18c; New York Mills do, 22c; Androscoggin 8-4 bleached sheetings 37½c; do 9-4 do, 42½c; do 10-4 do, 47½c. Amoskeag tickings, 18c for D, 26c for O, and 31c for A. C. A. Hamilton ticks, 22c; Blackburn silesias, 14½c, and Indian Orchard do, 13½c.

Herkimer County Dairy Market.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Feb. 10.—The shipments of cheese at the railroad depot from this place for the year ending Dec. 31, 1872, amount to 8,997,608 pounds and the shipments of butter for the same time 133,958 pounds. Considerable cheese has been shipped from Little Falls by canal, the returns of which have not yet been made, but if the amount be added to that shipped by railroad, the whole shipments will foot up more than ten million (10,000,000) of pounds. A large quantity of cheese sold at the Little Falls market has been shipped at other points, and it is believed the whole amount of sales made in this market during the year will aggregate very nearly, if not quite, 25,000,000 pounds.

The improved demand for cheese not only in New York and other Eastern cities, but abroad, has stiffened the market here. Still very little is doing, home buyers being cautious and buying only on heavy margins. The small lots of farm dairies back are generally inferior in quality, being, in many instances, badly skimmed, and we hear of sales at 9c to 10½c. Dealers offer for good from 13c to 13c.

There has been no transactions in factories to note during the week, though sales are reported in New York city at 15c to 16½c for prime, and 15c to 15½c at this market for good.

There was a heavy fall of snow the early part of the week, and farmers are hoping for a thaw, as springs and streams are low, and water for stock is becoming scarce.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Feb. 14.—Cattle—Receipts but one car, making the supply since Friday 2,927, or 175 cars against 274 last week. The run being very light the market is active and strong. Prices a shade better for common, and from ½c to ¼c better for good than last week. Sales, 417 Illinois steers, 06 12½; 29 prime Illinois, 1,450 lbs, $7.77½; 105 Canada mixed, 1,111 to 1,478 lbs, $5.00; 21 Indiana steers, 1,250 to 1,342 lbs, $6.00@6.25; 31 Ohio steers, 1,175 to 1,423 lbs, $5.50@6.50; 13 prime Michigan steers, 1,569 lbs, $7.00.

Sheep—Receipts since Friday, 3,705. Market firm and ½c better for both Canada and Western than last week. Sales of 923 Canada sheep and lambs at $6.75@7.50; 337 Ohio sheep at $6.50@7.45; 100 Michigan at $7.60; 316 Indianas at $7.35@7.45.

Hogs—Market more active; sales of 1,410; prices from $4.50 to $4.75.

The Produce Markets.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet; held firmly; No. 1, $1.26½; No. 2, $1.24½. Oats dull and drooping; No. 2, 32c. Corn steady; No. 2, 40½c. Rye higher; No. 1, 71½c. Barley scarce and firm; No. 2, 59c.

HOGS—Scarce and firm at $4.30@4.35.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and nominal at $12.25.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—COTTON—Unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour firmer and more active. Receipts, 4,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $6.35@6.35; common to good extra, $6.65@6.85; good to choice, $6.85@7.45; white wheat Western extra, $7.40@7.65; extra Ohio, $6.75@7.45; extra St. Louis, $6.85@9.30. Rye flour steady at $4.00@5.15. Corn meal unchanged. Wheat higher; inferior mixed spring, $1.43; No. 2 Chicago, $1.56; No. 1, $1.60@1.63½; white Western, $1.76. Rye dull; held at 95c, with 85c bid. Barley—Fair demand. Malt quiet; State, $1.00@1.02. Corn heavy and lower. Receipts, 41,000 bu; new Western mixed, 73@73½c. Oats in moderate request; Western and Ohio, 52@54c.

EGGS—Firm at 30@32c.

HOPS—Quiet at 25@65c for 1871; 10@30c for 1870; 10@15c for 1869; 9@12c for 1868.

LEATHER—Quiet, but very firm; Hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres, and Rio Grande, 26@29c; Orinoco, 25@27c.

WOOL—Quiet and held firmly; extra Ohio, 80@85c; pulled, 75@85c; Texas, 34½c; fall clip, California, 55½@45c.

GROCERIES—Coffee unchanged. Sugar steady; fair to good refining, 9½@9½c; Cuba, 9@9½c. Molasses steady; New Orleans, 48@55c. Rice dull at 8½@8½c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 13c; refined, 21½c.

TURPENTINE—Firm at 89c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and lower; new mess, $14.00@14.12½; old, $13.50; prime, $11.75@12.25; new prime mess, $14.00; mess for March, $14.12½. Beef quiet and unchanged. Dressed hogs a shade firmer at 5½c. Cut meats steady; shoulders, 5½@6c; hams, 8½@9½c. Middles firm; Cumberlands, 7@7½c; long clear, 7½@7½c; short rib, 7½c; short clear, 7½c; bellies, 7½c. Lard more active; No. 1 to prime steam, 9½@9½c; kettle, 9½c.

BUTTER—Quiet; Western, 9@22c.

CHEESE—Quiet at 13@17c.

WHISKEY—Dull at 92c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat steady; Pennsylvania red, $1.62@1.65. Corn firm. Oats steady, 54@55½c. Rye dull.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork steady, $14.50. Bulk shoulders, 5¼c; sides, 6¼c; clear rib, 6¾c, loose; ½c higher packed. Bacon steady and unchanged; hams, 12@14c. Lard steady, 9½c.

WHISKEY—Steady, 93c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour active; extra family, $7.00@7.50. Wheat higher; red Western, $1.61@1.62; amber, $1.65@1.72; white, $1.75@1.80. Corn steady; white Western, 69c; high mixed, 70c; yellow, 68c. Oats tending upward; white, 55@56½c; mixed, 53@54c.

PROVISIONS—Steady. Mess pork, $14.50@14.75. Lard, 9½@9½c.

WHISKEY—Dull; 94c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Jan. 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour and wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn and oats dull and unchanged.

HOGS—Steady, $5.20.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; family, $7.25@7.40. Wheat scarce and firm; red, $1.58@1.60. Corn steady, 46@47c. Rye lower, 90@93c. Oats steady, 40@45c. Barley steady, 60@80c. Others unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and nominal at $13.00. Lard steady; sales 300 tcs steam, 8½c. Bulk meats—full prices asked but no demand; 5@6½@6½c asked. Bacon dull and drooping; sales clear rib, 7½c; shoulders held 6½c; clear, 7½c.

HOGS—Firm; $4.50@5.00.

WHISKEY—Steady, 87c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 14.—TOBACCO—Continues very active at previous prices; sales 145 hhds.

COTTON—Unchanged at 22c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour active at full prices; family at $6.75. Wheat firmer and in demand at $1.60@1.75. Corn active at 60c. Oats active; prime, sacked, 52c. Rye active; prime, 92c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork firm at $13.50. Bulk meats active and strong; shoulders, 5¼c; clear rib, 6¾c; clear, 7c. Bacon active; shoulders, 6½c; clear rib, 7½c; clear, 8c. Hams firm; sugar-cured, 12½c; plain, 11½c. Lard in good demand at 9½@10c.

WHISKEY—Steady at 87c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour very firm; extra winter, $6.25; XX, $6.75; XXX, $6.90@7.50. Wheat stiff; No. 2 Chicago spring, $1.34; No. 3 fall, $1.65, held higher. Corn firm but slow; high mixed and yellow on track, 41½c; No. 2, in elevator, same. Oats—No demand. Barley quiet. Rye easier; No. 2, 77c.

WHISKEY—Dull at 87c.

TOBACCO—In good demand at full prices.

PROVISIONS—Pork nominal at $13.00. Dry-salt meat—Several round lots on private terms. Bacon nominally unchanged. Lard firm with some movement for future delivery, but prices private.

HOGS—Firm at $4.00@4.50; some extra at $4.60.

CATTLE—Unchanged.

DAYLIGHT RAID BY ROBBERS.

Attempt to Capture a Pittsburgh Bank.

From the Pittsburgh Gazette, Feb. 12.

On Saturday afternoon a very daring attempt was made to rob the Arsenal Bank, situated at the corner of Butler and Forty-third streets. Several times during the afternoon two suspicious-looking characters had been noticed hanging about the street corner, apparently making observations. About 3 o'clock Mr. Geo. F. McClain, the Assistant Cashier of the bank, left the institution, having some business a few squares away, leaving no one in the bank but Mr. Horace Snowden, the Cashier. This seemed to be the favorable opportunity for which the fellows were waiting, and they at once entered. One of the men, approaching the teller's window, accosted Mr. Snowden, and asked him if Lawrence Clark had not left a letter there for some one. Mr. S. replied that he did not know the man of whom he spoke. The other fellow had now approached the window, and, with a quick movement, threw a handful of Cayenne pepper into Mr. Snowden's eyes and face. The effect of this attack was, of course, blinding and stunning, but he had the presence of mind to jump to one side and reach for a revolver which hung under the counter, about ten feet from where he had been standing. In the meantime one of the fellows was in the act of springing over the counter, pulling off one of the wire shutters of the teller's window in his attempt; noticing the revolver, however, he leaped back, and both the men made hasty tracks toward the door. Mr. Snowden, almost totally blinded though he was, fired three shots after them, one of which entered the side of the door just as the fellows left it. They, however, escaped uninjured. Leaving the bank hastily they ran down Forty-third street to the alley parallel with and immediately below Butler street, out this alley to Fortieth street, and thence to the track of the Allegheny Valley Railroad.

A number of men were on the street in front of the bank at the time, but, strange to say, no pursuit was attempted until the would-be burglars were fully two or three squares off. The last seen of the parties was on the railroad, in the vicinity of McKee's distillery, where, it is stated, two others joined them. As soon as the officers heard of the affair, they began a diligent search for the men, but at a late hour last evening their investigations were unrewarded by success. The men, Mr. Snowden states, were both short and rather stout, one having a full sandy beard, and the other light side whiskers and moustache. The heavy beard proved to be false, as it was picked up in the alley referred to, by a boy who noticed the hasty retreat of the two men.

The attempt was an exceedingly daring one, and Mr. Snowden deserves great credit for the presence of mind which he displayed in the affair. A considerable amount of money was on the counter just in the rear of where the Cashier was standing, but neither this nor any of the other funds in the bank were disturbed.

A WOMAN'S MANSLAUGHTER.

The End of a German Tenement House Landlord—A Woman Strikes Him Dead With an Axe.

From the New York World, Feb. 11.

Some years have passed since the criminal annals of the city have recorded the slaying of a man with an axe at the hands of a woman, though the number of women killed by men with the brutal weapon has grown large. Yesterday evening John Klump, the landlord of the tenement house 501 East Seventeenth street, was killed by one of the tenants, a woman named Mary Holland. The evidence against her is that of Klump's daughter Bertha, an intelligent little girl, who says that Mrs. Holland went out into the yard of the house to chop a large piece of wood. The yard is flagged, and there is a block for chopping wood in one corner. Mrs. Holland proceeded to chop the wood on one of the flags, and Mr. Klump, seeing this, went down stairs to prevent her, as several of the flag-stones had been broken by similar usage before. High words followed, and she struck him with the axe. He fell in the yard, was carried up stairs, where he died in almost a minute after. The alarm was given, and Officer Lineback, of the Eighteenth Precinct, was called in and arrested the woman Holland in her apartments on the top floor of the house. She was removed to the station-house, and there told a story which, if true,—and there were several indications of its being so,—would go far to justify her conduct. She is a low-sized Irish woman and of homely appearance. She was perfectly sober and told her story in a plain, straightforward manner. She said:

I am 35 years of age, and my husband is a laborer; I live on the top floor of Klump's house; he occupied the first floor; he was crazy, and has not lived with his wife for some years past; I only have the rear portion of the top floor, a German family occupying the front part; I have two little children; on Tuesday last my children went up the ladder to the roof and began to play; I did not know they were there; the woman in the front portion of the floor complained that my children playing overhead would not let her sleep, and Klump came up and ... of their being up there; he spat in my ... wanted to chop a piece of wood my husband had brought home, and went down to the yard with it; my husband has been out of work all the winter, and we have been poor; I was in my stocking-feet; I did not want to go near the chopping block, for the flags around it were wet, so I started to chop on a dry flag-stone; Klump came down stairs, cursing me, and kicked the stick of wood away into a corner of the yard; I came and put it back again; he struck me and said, "Don't do that again; it is going too far;" I put the wood on the block again, and he caught me by the hair; he struck me in the face and dragged me into the hall of the house; he kicked me on the legs; I feel the pain yet; if you pass your hand over my forehead you will find the lumps where he hit me. [There were lumps on the woman's forehead, discolored, evidently the result of blows with a fist.] When in the hall I grabbed a piece of stick and struck at him; he fell down before me; I cannot say where I hit him, but I know it was not with an axe; when he was taken up stairs I gathered up my sticks and went up stairs; I was arrested here; I never intended to kill the man, but he deserved the blow I gave him; I should defend myself.

The body of Klump was not taken from the house. There was no mark of external violence on his head. He was 64 years of age, of queer disposition, and did no work for a living.

WEEKLY CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

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A tariff for public revenue only.

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Opposition to monopolies of every description, and to corruption in every form.

Such reform of the civil service as shall make men and fitness, instead of partisan zeal or personal favoritism, the test of preferment to Federal offices.

Our readers, and the public generally, are so well acquainted with the tone and quality of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, that we need not enlarge upon that subject. Near the close of the 25th year of its existence as a public journal, we had the misfortune, in common with a large majority of the business community of Chicago, to be burned out, losing thereby the most commodious newspaper building in the United States, and being deprived, temporarily, of the use of our extensive printing machinery. We have commenced rebuilding our ruined edifice on a more enduring plan than before, and we have effected arrangements for the use of machinery which practically gives us the same facilities that we possessed before the fire. Upon occupation of our new building and machinery THE TRIBUNE will be issued as an octavo, and contain eight pages of reading matter.

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TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Mich. Central & Great Western Railway.

Arrival and Departure of trains. Depot—Foot of Lake st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison.

[illegible]

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

[illegible]

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger depot at P., C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out freight office corner of Adams and Kinzie-st. In freight office at P., C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Halsted and Carroll-sts.

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Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne, & Chicago.

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1872.

COMMISSIONER WELLS ON LOCAL TAXATION.

The publication of a new report by the Hon. David A. Wells, and his associates on the New York Tax Commission, is an event of no ordinary importance in the domain of political and economic science. The second instalment of their labors has been given to the public in pamphlet form. We shall, at an early day, make such copious extracts from it as will enable our readers to judge of its merits for themselves. For the present we shall confine ourselves to a general outline of the argument and recommendations.

The changes from the old system proposed by the Commissioners are: *First*, to tax real estate at its full market value, and abolish the ordinary taxes on personal property; *Secondly*, to tax the shares and corporate franchises of corporations; and, *Thirdly*, to tax the occupants of dwellings and other buildings on a valuation equal to three times the annual rental of the building occupied and of the land on which it stands.

A large portion of the report is a restatement, in much the same terms as were employed in the previous report, of the objections and failures incident to the prevailing modes of taxation. These are mainly, that land is nowhere assessed at its fair market value or at any uniform grade of values; that personal property is sometimes assessed several times over, but that nine-tenths of it is not assessed at all; and that the cupidity and falsehood of the tax-payers are increased by the existing systems.

Without reviewing this portion of the argument, in whose general truth we strongly concur, we pass directly to the all-important point suggested by the report, viz.: Do the recommendations of the Commissioners afford a remedy for these defects?

The effort of legislators has always been to get property, of whatever kind, assessed at its true value. But, under our elective system, the effort of the Assessors has always been to screen their neighbors, their towns, and their counties from paying more than others do. Each cuts below the fair valuation, to avoid the cheating which he knows will result from others cutting below if he does not. We look in vain in the bill of the New York Commissioners for any force which will counteract this ever-working force of human cupidity. We see no reason to believe the passage of their act will cause lands to be hereafter assessed at their full value, more than heretofore. Two or three very harsh modes might be suggested to accomplish this result. One would be to have the Assessors appointed by the Governor, instead of elected by their townsmen, and to have them perform their duties in a circuit outside of that in which their interests lie, the Assessors resident in each town being appointed from some adjoining town. This would be adopting a similar means to secure impartiality in the assessment of property to those so long adopted to obtain impartial Judges for the trial of causes. But it would be open to the strong objection that such Assessors would have less local knowledge of the real estate they were called on to assess, and that the knowledge required for the purpose could only be possessed by residents, and expert residents at that. Another plan would be to call upon every real estate owner to put a fair market price on his property, with the power on the part of the Assessors, if they thought his price too low, to allow the public to bid for its purchase at a price, say, 10 per cent above his valuation, subject to his right to redeem by paying the tax and expenses. This might cause every property-holder to state the valuation of his property at a fair market price, and the Assessors might generally follow a statement so made; but is obviously impracticable.

Supposing it could in some way be made feasible to secure the valuation of real estate at its fair market price, is it expedient or just to make land almost the exclusive source of revenue? In New York, personal property is supposed to equal in value the land. Why should it be exempt from all taxes? Land is a mere implement or tool for enabling its owner or tenant to earn a livelihood. If a box of tools, a vessel, and a piece of machinery afford A, B, and C, respectively, each $5 a day income, while D earns $5 a day from a thousand acres of land, why should D pay the whole cost of the Government that protects A, B, and C, and they go scot free?

Though Mr. Wells assumes that the tax on land diffuses itself by being charged over to those who consume the products of the land, we hold that this is not so. The price of agricultural products is fixed by competition between our producers and those of all Europe and South America. Taxing our land will not enable the farmer to sell his wheat or pork for a dime more than if the land were exempt. Though the taxes on personal property are difficult to collect, we think, on the whole, it is more just to collect a little from them than it would be to collect less.

That the rental of the dwelling a man occupies affords a very fair measure of his annual expenditure, and that the rental of the building in which he carries on business corresponds roughly to the profits of his business, are, as a rule, true. If the proposed system of local taxation shall secure adoption in any degree, we think it will more probably be in adding an "occupancy" tax to those now existing than in reducing all the present taxes to the three proposed by the report. No system of taxation that can be framed can be theoretically equal from every point of view. Taxation is no Utopian business. The best system that can be arrived at will still present many inequalities, upon which ingenious and critical minds may expend their force in vain. The New York Commissioners have vigorously and successfully assailed the principle of trying to tax all property. They show that, however much we may try, the thing cannot be done, and that the nearer we come to success in accomplishing the purpose the more we drive personal property away from our jurisdiction. Whether the plan devised by Mr. Wells and his associates is an improvement on the old system, can only be conclusively shown by experiment. We hope the New York Legislature will adopt it for the sake of the experiment.

THE NATIONAL EXPENDITURES.

The recent speech of General Garfield, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, delivered in the House of Representatives at Washington, upon the Legislative Appropriation bill, contains many interesting facts and figures touching the expenses incurred in running the ordinary machinery of the Government. His speech, although a brief one, covers both the philosophy and the realities of the expenditure of revenue, and is therefore interesting both to the student and the tax-payer. The philosophical part of the speech is devoted to a study of the manner of gauging the amount of revenue that ought to be expended by a nation, and on this point Mr. Garfield applies two tests, supposing the nation to be at peace, which shall determine whether expenditures are reasonable or exorbitant. These are the tests of the natural growth of population, and the extension of territory and increase in the number of States. The ordinary movement of expenditures depends upon these two forces, and, in time, when the boundaries of the country have become fixed and definite beyond any further expansion, it will be confined to the operation alone of the increase of population. Under the operation of this force, Mr. Garfield shows by statistics that, while the expenditures will always increase year by year, they ought not to increase by the same per cent from year to year, but the rate of increase ought gradually to grow less. The establishment of such a fixed ratio, and the gauging of our expenditures by it as a test, do not, however, show very flattering results. In England, the increase of expenditure during the last fifteen years of peace has been only about one and three-quarters per cent, compounded annually, while our expenditures in time of peace have increased about 8 per cent, compounded annually. How much corruption, fraud, and public abuses have had to do with this unusual increase, might be a profitable study for the financiers of the House.

In tracing the course of expenditures during war periods, Mr. Garfield presents some interesting facts relative to the uniformity in the movement of annual expenditures for the years immediately following a war, and the movement of the public debt. In regard to the first point he shows, by reference to the various war periods in the history of this country, that, in the years immediately following wars, the decrease of expenditure has continued for a period almost exactly twice the length of the war, and that the same rule holds in the financial history of England. Arguing from these facts as analogies, the decrease of our ordinary expenditures, exclusive of the principal and interest of our public debt, will continue until 1875 or 1876, when we shall again commence the ascending scale. In relation to the public debt, Mr. Garfield presents the following interesting summary:

> Commencing with Jan. 1, 1789, we had a debt of $75,000,000. It took twenty-one years to reduce its bulk to $45,000,000, the amount outstanding in 1812. The war with England raised it to $127,000,000, where it stood in 1816. It took twenty years more to pay it off. The war with Mexico left us with a debt of $68,000,000, and it took ten years to reduce it to $28,500,000, the lowest point it has ever reached since 1846. The debt of our late war reached its stupendous maximum July 31, 1865 ($2,372,734,908). In the six and a half years that have since elapsed it has been reduced by the sum of $556,279,578, a reduction of 20½ per cent of its whole amount. During that time the amount of annual interest on the debt has been reduced by the sum of $42,500,000.

After making this exhibit, Mr. Garfield enters upon realities, and concludes with a criticism of the Treasury Report for 1871 (in which he shows many business irregularities), and an analysis of the expenditures for 1871 and the appropriations for the next fiscal year. He presents a very clear, concise, and lucid statement of the expenses for 1871, from which we make a few extracts. The amount paid on account of the late war was $173,543,140.27, one item of which is interesting in connection with the present misunderstanding with England, viz.: that we paid $760,728.72 for illegal captures of British vessels and cargoes. The army and navy expenses were $45,114,551.46, or 14 per cent of the whole expenses, and the civil service expenses $70,906,749.70. It is rather curious that, while the English civil establishment costs almost the same per cent of the whole expenditure as ours does, our military and naval establishments cost less than one-half their rate.

The appropriations for the next fiscal year, both permanent and annual, show a gratifying attempt to reduce the national expenditure. The amount of the permanent appropriation (that is, for interest on the public debt) will be about nine million dollars less than for the current year. The amount of the regular appropriations made last year for the current fiscal year was $162,096,526.60. In the corresponding bill for the next fiscal year, the Committee will recommend appropriations amounting to about $152,000,000. In the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial bill, now before the House, the Committee has cut down the estimates $2,336,000, and $3,000,000 below the amount appropriated last year. This has been done by a reduction of $1,000,000 in compensation and mileage of members of Congress, $680,000 in the appropriation for assessing and collecting internal revenue, and several minor reductions.

From the exhibit made by Mr. Garfield, it would seem that the Committee has done its work carefully and economically, and at the same time without trenching upon any important work which must be done. There is no reason why this spirit of economy should not continue. The civil department still contains a large force of employes necessitated by the settlement of war accounts; but, as that department is rapidly coming down to a peace basis, their services will not long be needed. There are still many avenues to fraud, with doors wide open, which can be closed by the prompt and thorough application of Civil Service Reform. The reduction of the national debt by a sure and gradual process is eminently popular with all classes, and, if there is to be any increase in national expenditures, the country should have the full value of that expenditure in labor, talent, or materials to show for it. Every department should be completely organized, but at the same time superfluous expenses should be cut off and corruption checked.

THE TEMPERANCE LAW.

The State of Illinois has at last got a law on the subject of the sale of liquor which commends itself to general approval, provokes no serious opposition, and addresses itself to a universal sense of justice. It does violence to no legal or moral rights. All personal rights and liberties are held subject to the general principle that their exercise does no injury to the rights of others. The sale of liquor is now to be treated legitimately. It is to be sold by those only who obtain a license therefor, and who can give responsible security to the public to satisfy all claims for damages resulting from the abuse of that privilege. The sale of liquor to minors and to drunken persons is prohibited, not only under specific penalties, but a conviction thereof involves a forfeiture of the license and the abatement of the establishment as a nuisance. For all damages following as a consequence of the sale of liquor, the law gives a legal remedy to the parents, wives, and children who suffer injury therefrom.

The only danger that now threatens the enforcement of this law is that which heretofore has defeated every other attempt at reformation in the liquor traffic; and this is the demand of the extreme champions of temperance, who insist that nothing less than total prohibition will ever answer. At a "National Convention" held recently in Washington City, a memorial was adopted praying Congress, by national law, to prohibit the sale, manufacture, or importation of spirituous or other intoxicating liquors in all parts of the United States. These gentlemen would have nothing short of extirpation, and that, too, with a knowledge that extirpation is an impossibility. In this city, a few nights ago, a clergyman preached a sermon on the subject of temperance, in which pretty much the same ground was taken, qualified, however, by the suggestion that, as this was the best law which could be obtained in Illinois, it was the duty of all to sustain it. The argument was strongly presented that this or any other law needs the support of public opinion, and hence the importance of educating mankind as to the necessity of abstinence from the use of liquor in all its forms, and as to the sinfulness of the traffic. By way, we suppose, of educating the public to a full understanding of the facts, the reverend gentleman made, among others, the remarkable statement that drunkenness was not diminished by the encouragement of wine and other mild stimulants as substitutes for alcoholic beverages. To sustain this proposition it was asserted that in France, beside the "wine consumed there, recent statistics show that 450,000,000 gallons of distilled spirits are used by the people annually." There is nothing like putting the case strong. The annual product of distilled spirits in France is about 40,000,000 of gallons, the larger part of which is exported. The alcoholic beverages consumed in France are mainly used in Paris and the large cities, and there principally by the English, Americans, Russians, and other foreign visitors. The people of France are not drunkards. The stimulating beverage of the French people is wine, and pure wine; and the strong drink is made to sell to the stronger-headed people of other countries. That there is drunkenness in Paris is probably true; but that it is so general, or so beastly and degraded, as in London or New York, is not the fact. The fact that the people of France use wine, which is pure, and so cheap as to allow its use instead even of tea and coffee, is the reason that in that country the terrible results of persistent intoxication are not to be found, and do not exist.

Germany is a striking illustration of the beneficent policy of adopting a milder beverage in place of the fierce alcoholic compounds. While it may be true that the use of stimulant is more general in Germany than in other European nations, drunkenness is more exceptional. The use of wine and beer is not attended by those fearful consequences that result from alcoholic beverages; and, therefore, the people escape not only drunkenness, but also the injurious consequences which drinking alcohol entails. The same difference in results may be seen in the condition of the people of England and Scotland. In England, ale and beer is largely consumed, while in Scotland and Ireland spirits are the general drink. Drunkenness prevails both in Scotland and Ireland in excess of what it does in England, and immensely greater in proportion than it does in either France, Germany, Italy, or Spain.

The countries in Europe where drunkenness may be said to be national are Scotland, Ireland, and Russia, and it is in these countries where wine and the other milder beverages are discarded for the spirits. The United States, with its abundance of grain, produces annually about 80,000,000 gallons of distilled spirits, and, next to the countries we have named, we are the greatest whiskey-drinking people among civilized nations. Any effort to encourage the manufacture of wine, and to make its production so great as to make its use general, would be a grand step toward the redemption of the people from drunkenness. If good, pure wine was produced in this country in such abundance that it could be placed within the reach of all classes, and thus become the general beverage instead of whiskey, the benefit would be incalculable, and half the terrible evils that are now endured from intemperance would be remedied. The growing production and use of beer is a sign of a healthful tendency to reformed tastes, and, eventually, to reformed habits. Drunkenness in the United States is, to a large extent, more fatal to health and life than in other countries, because of the horrible stuff that is sold in the name of spirits. Wine is beyond the reach of the multitude, and whiskey of the most detestable, poisonous character is the only thing offered. He who stops or defeats the substitution of wine or beer, as a general beverage, for the common alcoholic drinks, arrests the best and wisest, if not the shortest, mode of making drunkenness exceptional among our people. When drunkenness shall have been destroyed by the use of mild and pure liquors, in no way injurious to health, the nation will have been brought as near perfection on this subject as it can ever hope to be while human nature is as weak as it has shown itself to be from the beginning to the present time.

LEGISLATION FOR COOK COUNTY.

In the report of the Senate proceedings we find the following:

> Mr. Washburn offered an amendment providing for an adjournment *sine die* on March 15, which, after some debate, was withdrawn.
> Mr. Underwood was as anxious as any one to conclude their labor here, but saw no escape from it. Much attention had been given to counties containing 100,000 inhabitants and upward, and now the way seemed clear to do something for smaller towns. The people were reasonable, but at the same time necessary work must be done.

If the amount of attention that has been given to counties containing 100,000 inhabitants and upward may be judged of by the number of bills passed for their benefit during this session of the General Assembly, the observation of the Senator from St. Clair will be found to be gratuitous.

Not a single bill has been yet passed for the class of counties to which Mr. Underwood refers,—not one. The nearest approach to such a bill is the one authorizing Common Councils of cities, or Boards of Trustees of towns, to make rebate of taxes levied upon property destroyed by fire. This bill is general in its terms and application, and applies to all cities and towns as well as to Chicago. With this solitary exception, the General Assembly has enacted no law for the special benefit of Chicago or Cook County, from the day it met, Nov. 15, 1871, to the present time, Feb. 15, 1872. The Legislature has failed to pass a law enabling the authorities of Cook County to collect the State, county, or township taxes levied in the year 1871. It has failed to pass a law enabling the City of Chicago to collect its municipal taxes, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, for the present municipal year, ending the 1st of April next. And it has failed to pass any bill in which this city or county has any more interest than all other sections of the State, with the single exception named. Senator Underwood, therefore, travels out of the record to make a fling at Cook County, and does it without cause or justification.

PROTECTION TO SHIPBUILDERS.

One of the House debates recently revealed some facts concerning the effects of the present tariff upon American labor, which deserve attention. Up to 1860, American shipyards were constantly busied in constructing light, strong steamships for use on the great rivers of China. The navigation of these waters demands nearly the same sort of vessel as those used upon the Ohio, Missouri, and Mississippi; and the shipwrights of the United States were able, by the skill and experience gained in shipbuilding for home use, to control the whole of the valuable business of supplying the Flowery Kingdom. Not only were the vessels built in Maine, and New Hampshire, and Connecticut, but they were manned and officered there, and the whole carrying trade of China was practically in our hands. When the Tariff of 1861 began to be felt, the shipyards of the Connecticut yielded to those of the Clyde. Vessel after vessel was launched on the latter river, and hurried off to Hong Kong. But they were found to be far inferior to those obtained before. The Clyde mechanics built admirable hulls, but their upper-works lacked the happy union of strength and lightness which was needed. The result was, that American artisans, thrown out of employment at home, were imported into Great Britain. To-day, the shipyards of the Clyde are full of New England mechanics, whose special duty is to frame the upper-works of fast steamships. They have been forced to flee their country to escape the dreaded protection which our legislation has persisted in extending over them, and are now increasing the already overshadowing commerce of Great Britain, to the lasting detriment of that of their native land. Moreover, they are teaching their own peculiar trade to scores of English apprentices; while partial lack of competent instructors, and total lack of opportunity to reduce theory to practice, are rapidly making it a lost art among us. It may be that the American mechanic, like wine, is improved by a sea-voyage; but, if not, it is hard to see how our system has fulfilled one of its loudest claims,—that of "improving the condition of the laboring classes." The extent of the trade we have suffered to slip from our hands may be inferred from the fact that, out of the 231 vessels launched from the shipyards on the Clyde in 1871, 125 were swift screw steamships, "built as strong in the hull as is compatible with speed, and as light in the upper-works as is compatible with strength." On the English-made hull of every one of these 125 vessels, American mechanics, who ought to be plying hammer and saw on the coasts of New England, have built the superstructures over which the English flag is to fly, and which English seamen and English officers are to man. To the facts stated here, and to others bearing upon the same subject, the Hon. Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, replied: "The letter of William Cramp & Sons will be an effective answer to what has been said." William Cramp & Sons are makers of iron and wooden ships. It is to be hoped that they are better artisans than reasoners. From this "effective answer" we make the following extract:

> Few persons are aware of the fact that it is absurd to talk of building iron ships in this country of imported iron, for this cannot be done. One reason is, that nearly every piece of iron entering into their construction must be made to special order; and this fact, together with the necessity of rapid delivery, demands that the iron-mills should be near the ship-yards. * * *
> While the repeal of duties would scarcely afford even a temporary gain, it would, on the contrary, inflict upon us a permanent loss, by probably closing all the furnaces and mills to which we must look for our supplies.

In other words, imported iron cannot be used for shipbuilding for reasons entirely outside of the Tariff, and yet, if the Tariff were repealed, this very imported iron would close all American furnaces and mills! This is arrant absurdity. To this lucid argument William Cramp & Sons add:

> The efforts of Free Traders to secure free materials are evidently only preliminary to the more dangerous purpose of securing free foreign ships, of which England has a surplus of hundreds, of both wood and iron, which she would gladly sell at any price to get possession of our country trade.

There are some victories which are worse than defeats, and such a case would be England's victory in "getting possession of our country trade" by selling "at any price," say one cent apiece, hundreds of vessels, both wood and iron, to our own citizens. Such blundering logic as that of this "effective reply" is best met by the comparison of the condition of the shipyards of New England in 1860 with their condition in 1872. The scanty remains of American commerce are fast vanishing, and American mechanics are driven to Great Britain for support. This is Protection to Home Industry with a vengeance.

Mr. W. P. Palmer, late President of the Manhattan Insurance Company, of New York, sends us a letter giving his version of the mode and manner in which that Company was put in the hands of a Receiver. We publish it on Mr. Palmer's responsibility, without either endorsing or controverting his statements or inferences. We believe the Manhattan is one of the suspended Companies which have paid their unearned premiums in full with a view to the formation of a new Company on the *debris* of the old. Aside from this, we believe that those who have investigated the affairs of the Manhattan on behalf of the Chicago policy-holders are agreed that the management of the suspended Company has been fair and honorable, although they are also agreed in the opinion that, if its Directors had displayed the same energy as those of the Home and the Continental, it need not have suspended at all.

It is a noticeable fact that, of the nine Democratic Senators who voted on the Chicago Relief bill, eight voted for reconsideration, that is, against the bill,—viz.: Bayard, Casserly, Goldthwaite, Hamilton of Maryland, Kelly, Saulsbury, Stevenson, and Stockton,—Mr. Vickers, of Maryland, being the only Senator of that persuasion who voted against reconsideration. This large proportionate vote on the part of the Democratic Senators, who are generally opposed to protective tariffs, and who have no special reason for hostility to the burnt-out people of Chicago, needs some explanation. If they have taken this course to promote a quarrel in the Republican ranks, it strikes us that they might discover some opportunity less cruel toward an unfortunate people.

We notice that some English journals, notably the Manchester *Courier*, are expressing regret that England poured forth her treasures so lavishly in behalf of Chicago, because her marvellous generosity has apparently failed to heal forever the differences between the nations. This seems to us a false view of charity. It may well be said that it would be in bad taste for Chicago to repay the benefits she has received by showering abuse upon the donors, or by trying to urge the two peoples into war. But, because one city is under heavy obligations, are a hundred others bound to give up what they think to be their rights? The Manchester *Courier* has cast its bread across the waters, but it is expecting altogether too large returns. Perhaps it hoped to heal the differences between the nations by aiding America in what some ardent souls called a national calamity. A careful perusal of late proceedings in Congress will convince it that it is no longer a national calamity; that, on the contrary, the calamity is to be strictly confined to the one city, and its neighbors are to grow rich by its misfortunes. Since America apparently repents of her generosity, and insists upon her law-given right to make what money she can hereafter from the woes of Chicago, it is not strange that a part of the English press should repent of England's generosity. The help that came to Chicago from across the sea will never be forgotten. We acknowledge the debt, which we hope, for England's sake, we may never have occasion to repay. Beyond this we cannot go. "Our country, right or wrong," may be a false maxim; but the rights of our country it is the duty of every citizen to protect. Because an invading army guards life and property, and scatters gratuities with liberal hand, it is no reason that the recipients of its bounty should abandon the defence of their native land. Does the Manchester *Courier* consider itself bound not to uphold the rights of England because food given by the United States saved the spinners and weavers of Manchester from starvation a few years ago?

The extreme Spiritualistic circles of New York City are agitated over the sudden appearance of Benjamin Franklin in their midst. The philosopher does not bear a strong resemblance to his lately-built statue, inasmuch as he has returned to earth in the guise of a a cadaverous woman, who calls herself the "Celestial Kite-Flyer." The thrifty spirit within her has revealed the fact that she must make, and *sell* for $1 each, precisely 9,999,999 magnetic kites. She is, consequently, busily engaged in making them. They resemble the ordinary plaything, and are supposed not to become endowed with their wonderful virtue until the whole number have been sold. When this happy consummation has been arrived at, the nine million nine hundred and ninety-nine thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine owners are to meet and fly their kites. When they reach the requisite height, their magnetism will become apparent. The luckless spirits who, according to Franklin, are floating around in space, will be attracted and held fast. At a given signal, the kites will be hauled down, the kite-flyers will grab the spirits thereunto attached, and in some unknown way hold them, and they, once brought to earth, will regenerate it forthwith. The scheme is a promising one, and the only thing lacking is sufficient faith to furnish the cash. The Spiritualists of New York do not think it right to monopolize that privilege, and the whole world is invited to share it with them.

It is evident that our system of distributing news is not yet complete. Immediately after the benefit which the fire of Oct. 9 tendered to the lumbermen of Michigan and Wisconsin, a corps of imaginative correspondents told a wondering world of the rivers of fire which swept along our tarred-wood pavements. If we were to believe these gentry, the flames of a five-story building were as nothing compared to the torrent of fire which poured from a six-inch pavement. Nearly every building on the South and North Sides caught at the roof and burned down; but, nevertheless, according to "Our Own Correspondent," there would have been no difficulty in extinguishing the flames had not the wooden pavement carried them everywhere. It was natural that a great deal of such bosh should have been written and printed, but there is no excuse for its obtaining belief now. It is an all-sufficient answer to any and every similar statement that not a block of wood pavement will have to be relaid on account of the fire,—which is fortunate for Chicago, but very unlucky for the disinterested Senator from Michigan, who regards the possibility of his not furnishing us wood at 40 per cent above its value as "an outrage on my constituents, sir." The truth of the matter is probably pretty well known in this country, but the London *News* announces that hereafter the streets of that city are to be paved with asphalt, because "The fire at Chicago has given us a wholesome horror of an inflammable pavement."

The Agent of the Union Pacific Railroad, Mr. J. M. Eddy, in charge of the town sites along its line, makes a most gratifying statement of the growth of those towns during the last year. In the principal towns and stations between Omaha and Corinne (Utah), 847 dwellings have been built, and nearly a hundred grocery, dry goods, hardware, and other stores. The churches number 29; school-houses, 17; while the liquor-saloons exceed both put together, being in all 48. The total number of buildings of all kinds is stated at 1,273, and the cost at $1,798,810. Such a growth in a country which, in 1865, had only stations for the stage line, with two men from twelve to fifteen miles apart, can be found nowhere else upon the face of the earth. Nebraska is making the most rapid progress in wealth and population, and within the next decade will be sure to take her place among the leading States of the Union. The mines of Wyoming and the beautiful valleys among her magnificent mountains are beginning to be known, and will also secure for her in a few years a vigorous, thrifty population. The growth and prosperity of these Territories will soon be a source both of pride and of profit to all the cities and States east of the Missouri.

The drug that was to revolutionize the modern medical system is fulfilling its work in a different way with alarming rapidity. In 1869, hydrate of chloral sold for $80 a pound, so that each "sleep" produced by it cost, at wholesale prices, $1. Now a German chemical factory sells it for $2 per pound. Its use as a narcotic has attained enormous proportions. According to official statistics, within the last eighteen months four dealers have sold, in England, forty tons, enough to put 38,000,000 people to sleep. The fashionable opium-shops of London, which have been dragged into Court once or twice by frantic women, who claimed that they had been dishonored while under the influence of the drug, are said to have yielded to places where hydrate of chloral may be, and is, taken in large quantities. The new drug is more dangerous than the old, because the system gradually becomes callous to the effects of opium, while every dose of chloral makes it more sensitive. A dose of 180 grains would be fatal; but, in the establishments we have mentioned, the ordinary allowance is stated at 120 grains.

Senator Ferry, of Michigan, made the bold and original observation, in the debate on the Chicago Relief bill, that the people of this city were now supporting five theatres, and therefore could not be in very great distress. If the honorable gentleman would visit these five theatres, he would be convinced that there was the greatest possible need of building materials in Chicago.

PERSONAL.

A candy man follows Mr. Hammond, the revivalist, at Leavenworth, on his rounds, and, when the spiritual adviser finishes his exhortation to a crowd, the prize-candy man commences business.

—Ex-Senator Edmund G. Ross, of Kansas, is said to be wholly dependent for support upon his weekly journal, *Ross' Paper*, published at Coffeyville, Kan.

—Bishop Randall, of Colorado, is in Pittsburgh, appealing for means to carry on the Gospel in his Diocese. He promises to erect a church edifice for every $500 contributed.

—James Brooks, in one of his recent letters, of travel, exults in having made 1,420 miles in India in sixty-two hours, from the Bay of Bengal and the Granges to the Sea of Arabia.

—Charles Wyndham writes to the Detroit *Post* in reference to the authorship of the comedy of "Saratoga," giving the credit to B. C. Howard, son of a former Mayor of Detroit.

—William W. Montgomery, of Augusta, Ga., recently appointed by Governor Smith to the Supreme Court Bench of that State, is the law-partner of Herschel V. Johnson.

—The Rev. J. B. Hawthorne, of the Broadway Baptist Church, Louisville, has been presented by William Norton with a very fine oil-painting, representing the Agony of Christ in the Garden of Gethsemane.

—Mrs. Matilda R. Taylor died in St. Louis Feb. 5. She was the daughter of Major William Christy, who removed to St. Louis in the autumn of 1801, when the city contained but a few hundred inhabitants.

—Eighteen years ago Carl Schurz stood on the floor of the United States Senate, hardly comprehending the language spoken around him. He wrote to his wife, "Some day I shall stand here and speak in English."

—Horace Ramsdell, who died recently at Bloomingville, O., witnessed, in company with a brother, the naval battle in which Commodore Perry was victorious, and rowed in a skiff to Cleveland, announcing the glad news there.

—Rear Admiral Inglefield, the naval attache of the British Legation, who recently arrived in Washington, is an inventor of several important appliances for naval ships. He intends visiting Newport, R. I., to witness the experiments there made by our naval officers with torpedoes.

—The contribution for memorial windows at the Philadelphia University have reached $903. An order has been given for a Franklin window, and the balance will be applied in memory of Rittenhouse and Henry Reed. Other sums have been collected for a memorial of Alexander Dallas Bache.

—Charles Kingsley is the latest of the English correspondents for American journals. A paper with the title of *Out West*, to be published at Colorado Springs, the centre of another Colorado colonization enterprise, announces Mr. Kingsley as regularly engaged in its service.

—In his recent lecture on Abraham Lincoln, Horace Greeley said the popular conception of the President, as he lived, vulgarized him exceedingly. He was not a laughing, jesting, jovial man, by any means; on the contrary, he was staid, sober, thoughtful, and at times almost gloomy.

—Z. Fairbanks, father of the publishers of the Cleveland *Herald*, died at Glenville, O., on Monday last. He was a native of Vermont, a graduate of Dartmouth, and practised medicine for many years. Some three years since he lost an arm by a railway accident, and a week ago was stricken by paralysis.

—Samuel Twitchell, who emigrated westward to Buffalo in 1825, when it was but a village, died there last Friday. He once owned a farm of 100 acres at Black Rock, and was a recognized authority throughout the country in breeding horses. He narrowly escaped death, in 1861, by falling through a hatchway. His death was caused by paralysis, at the age of 64.

—The will of the late William Kelly, of Rhinebeck, N. Y., has been offered for probate. The estate will amount to about [illegible], and, with the exception of some special legacies to friends and former domestics, goes to his wife and sister and to the children of his brother, the late Robert Kelly. The executors named are his wife, sister, and nephew, together with his confidential friend and attorney, Mr. B. A. Wright, of New York.

—Madame Janauschek has heretofore exhibited but a portion of her immense wealth of jewels. Sixteen articles presented by members of the Royal families of Europe invoice $108,700, and she has several smaller gems valued at $25,000. The Czar Nicholas, of Russia, father to the present Emperor, presented her with a diadem and coronet of diamonds valued at $50,000; one diamond of which weighs nine and a half carats, and is considered worth $11,000 in gold. This has never been reset, but still decks the diadem. The cross which she wears in "Mary Stuart" was presented by the present Czar of Russia, and the solitaire diamond ring by the Archduke John of Austria.

—While the remains of Archbishop Spalding were lying in state at Baltimore, on Sunday, at the Archiepiscopal residence, the pavement in front, from morning to night, was crowded with men, women, and children, waiting their turn to pass in and view the body of the deceased as it lay on the catafalque, arrayed in the official robes, and wearing, as in life, the emblems of ecclesiastical authority. Two policemen were on duty at the gate, who kept order, and regulated the ingoing throng to the capacity of the door through which it passed. Old men and young maidens, mothers with their infants in their arms, and little broods of boys and girls tugging at their skirts, the rich in their costly and fashionable attire, and the poor in plain garments, all crowded together and pressed through the gate step by step. Through all the day this constant pressure was kept up, and it is no exaggeration to say that 10,000 persons were admitted between 9 a. m. and 6 p. m.

—The Indianapolis *Journal* of Feb. 11 says:

> There died in this city, last Friday, in a poor room, scantily furnished and but half warmed, a man whose estate is estimated at not less than $50,000 by those who should know whereof they affirm, while street gossip places its value considerably higher. The man was a German shoemaker named Adolphus Richter, and his place of business, which was also his residence, was the old frame building No. 217 East Washington street, in Little's Hotel Block. Perhaps every resident of the East End will recall the familiar figure of the old shoemaker, who was seen bending over his work early and late, while his faithful wife sat beside him reading or sewing. They lived entirely alone, having no children or near relatives, and no household pets but a melancholy cat, which manifested a suicidal tendency at regular intervals. Mr. R was an excellent workman, and made most of his money at the bench, which he seldom left, except for his bed, always taking his frugal meals in the shop from the hands of his wife, who attended to all household work herself. Though living so retired, the shoemaker was well informed upon all matters coming within the range of newspaper discussion, being a subscriber to all the city papers and one or two Cincinnati dailies, which his wife read to him while he worked. His reputed wealth was a great temptation to thieves, and several times his house has been entered, but it seldom yielded any large return. Mr. R. died of consumption, the disease being hastened, doubtless, by his close application to business. His wife inherits the estate, but at her death it will go to distant relatives, and no doubt the scrambling will be highly interesting.

RAILROADS.

Two women have made application to Commodore Vanderbilt for the office of Conductor on the New York Central Railroad.

—A contractor on the Connecticut Western Railroad has, in connection with two other men, offered to build the Lee & New Haven Railroad, laying the rails and erecting the depots, for the sums guaranteed by the different towns on the route, together with the $300,000 promised by the State of Massachusetts. The prospects for the early completion of this road are remarkably good. When done it will be the nearest route from New Haven to the West.

—On the Michigan Central Road, for over sixteen years past, not a drop of blood has been drawn from man, woman, or child inside the cars, and just now the *modus operandi* is especially important. At all hours of the day and night there sits an operator in the Kalamazoo station (midway of the line) who receives telegrams from each train on the road the instant it enters or leaves a station, so that he holds or starts it at will. His eye is literally on the entire line continually, making a collision next to an impossibility.

—Articles of association of the Canada, Michigan & Chicago Railway Company were filed with the Secretary of State of Michigan on Monday last. The Company propose to build a railway from St. Clair to Lansing, to be run in connection with the Peninsular Railroad. The Directors are L. D. Dibble, N. G. Isbell, S. W. Hopkins, C. H. Collins, J. I. Briggs, Robert Sewell, I. Cox, R. I. Carpenter, J. B. Harris, E. G. Mason, George P. Orton, Morton Coates Fisher, George Richardson,—the last two of England. E. A. Hopkins, of New York, takes a majority of the stock. It is believed that this Company mean business, and will put the road through speedily.

The Leavenworth (Kan.) *Commercial* applauds the success of the Kansas Central, which, eight months ago, was hardly dreamed of. Within that short time the Company has been organized, the line located sixty miles—to Holton,—the right of way secured, the grading and bridging about completed for the first section of ten miles, notwithstanding a most unprecedented cold winter, the ties, iron, cars, and engines are on the ground, and an agent of the company in Europe for money to build it to the Rocky Mountains.

LOUISIANA.

Its Army of State Functionaries.

A "Quiet" Day in the Legislature—No Lives Lost.

Warmoth's Opinion of His Constituency.

Probable Upshot of Recent Events.

From Our Own Correspondent.
NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 8.

If that country is governed best which is governed least, there is not much to be said in favor of the Government of Louisiana, for it is a pretty complicated affair. A glance at the commission-book of the Secretary of State will show this. It contains only the names of the officers commissioned by the Governor, and yet it is a ponderous tome of some 800 pages. There are not less than 5,000 of them, I should say, not reckoning the Metropolitan police, and other petty officials who derive their positions at second-hand from His Excellency's appointees. Everything proceeds from the central source. What would you say to Governor Palmer's appointing the Mayor and Aldermen of Chicago, and holding their *carte blanche* resignations, ready to be sprung upon them at the first sign of disloyalty? What would you say to his appointing the Police, Fire, Improvements, and Health Boards, and the officers of Police, down to Patrolman 499? What would you say to his appointing the Inspectors and Registrars of Elections for every voting precinct in Illinois, with no restriction as to the *bona fide* residence or politics of any of them? What would you say to his naming all the Tax-Collectors and Assessors in Illinois, and those leeches drawing out of the people over 15 per cent of all the revenues collected each year? What would you say —— but it is plain that the Louisiana style of Centralized Government would not do at all for such a particular people as the Commonwealth of Illinois. Louisiana stands it, however (having got well drilled into it under Sheridan, Hancock, Buchanan, and other Military Governors); and it seems to agree with Warmoth.

ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

Louisiana has seven elective State officers provided for by the Constitution. These are:

Governor—Henry C. Warmoth.
Lieutenant Governor (Acting)—P. B. S. Pinchback.
Secretary of State (Acting)—F. J. Herron.
Public Auditor—James Graham.
Treasurer—Antoine Dubuclet.
Superintendent of Education—Thomas W. Conway.
Attorney General—Simeon Belden.

Of these, the first three, with Conway, are in active sympathy with Warmoth. Graham is opposed to him. The others do not amount to much, any way. Conway is a very schoolmasterish, pompous, empty sort of fellow,—one of the sort who never leaves a prerogative unexercised, or a penny of contingent fund unspent. He has a vast amount of illiteracy to contend with, and poor teachers and an impoverished treasury to do it with. Result, nothing very cheering in an educational way. The Governor boasts in his message that the 90,000 children of the State have been taught at a less sum per head than those of the Northern States; but whether they have learned their A B C's or not, he does not state. The system, as organized by Conway, is very cumbrous, and has resulted, in New Orleans, in shutting the schools up altogether during the present winter. There are, under the great Superintendent, six lesser Superintendents of Districts; and, under these, Parish Superintendents, all appointed by Conway, to the number of sixty odd.

A FELLOW-FEELING.

The new Superintendent of Carroll Parish, Mr. Cain Sartain (colored), is disposed to deal gently with the orthographically erring, if we may judge from the following document which he prepared (being also a member of the Legislature) a day or two since, to be read by the Clerk of the House:

> Mr. Speaker I ask the unimas consent of the house to rise to a quastion of prevelige. I find in one of the issues of the Times last week a burlest an sue of my Constituent which was takened from a privat letter addressed to my colleague who occupies a seat on this floor as a Representative who sent the privat letter up to the Chief Clerke's desk to be read as a memorial. Now sir mr Speaker I think that the gentlemen my colleague who occupies a seat on this flaar has acted very injustice with one of his canstituent, which he stands here to Represent, and not only don injustice to his constituents, but he have I consider Mr. Speaker have shane a disrespecte to this Heanerbal Bady by sending a privat letter up to the Clerk desk to be read as a memorial in order to flatter one of his constituent because he have not had a chance of an education, as he have had, and therefore, Mr. Speaker, I think it my duty to saey somting in answer to the gentleman as my constituent is not here to speake for him—self. I would say Mr. Speaker that probley had the gentieman which my Collague have burlested so by sending a privat letter up to the Clerks desk to be read he might this day have been as good a schaliar as he is.

OTHER APPOINTED OFFICIALS.

The Judges of the Supreme Court are all appointed by Warmoth, and he must have the credit of doing the job faithfully. These Justices are John T. Ludeling (presiding), W. W. Howe, Rufus K. Howell, James G. Taliafero, and William G. Wyley,—all selected from the best available material, and three of them political opponents of the Governor.

There is a militia force, all belonging to New Orleans, composed of 2,500 negroes and 2,500 ex-Confederate soldiers. These are commanded by either Herron or Campbell; and James Longstreet, ex-Confederate commander, is Adjutant General. (The expense of the State for militia, by the way, during the late unpleasantness with the Custom House folks, was $55,000.)

A TAME GUERRILLA.

Another Rebel officer of considerable notoriety is serving under Warmoth's Administration, viz.: Jeff. Thompson, the guerrilla ranger, who holds the office of Chief Engineer, or Surveyor General. Jeff. is a very queer chicken, possessing the necessary faculty of closing an eye to a cheap piece of canal or levee, and submerging his politics beneath the water-level of interest. Long, gaunt, ugly, and garrulous, Jeff. haunts the saloons, and takes the oath of allegiance (with a little sugar) as often as his fellow-citizens invite him. His stock remark is, "I change my religion every week, my politics every day, and my opinion every hour; and yet I can't keep up."

The Governor and other State officers of Louisiana hold their office for a term of four years. Warmoth's term expires next January, and he has recently been made eligible, by a Constitutional Amendment, for re-election. Salaries are liberal, the Governor, for instance, drawing $8,000 per annum, and members of the Legislature $8 per day.

AMONG THE WISE MEN.

As might be expected, a scene in the Louisiana Legislature is somewhat picturesque and noteworthy to a pilgrim from the icy and puritanical North. The sessions of this body, and the most of the Executive and Legislative offices, are in the building known as the Mechanics' Institute, on Dryades street, for which the State pays $10,000 a year rent. The Hall of the House of Representatives is a large, square affair, without galleries, and but indifferently adapted to its purpose. To it your correspondent repaired to-day, for the purpose of seeing the show.

It was 12 o'clock, and the Solons were assembled in full force. Having the representative wisdom of the State before me in black and white [joke], I could not refuse to recognize it as legal. The blacks seemed to predominate over the whites in numbers, and the deliberations showed that they were not much behind in intellect. So far as intelligence goes, the facial indications of the body were not very unprepossessing. I have seen Northern Legislatures with which it would favorably compare. So far as moral character is concerned——

OPENING THE BALL.

The roll was called. A colored brother, in velveteen coat and butternut breeches, addressed the Throne of Grace, evincing a most implicit trust in the Omnipotence of the Deity; for nothing but Omnipotence could hear a word which the Reverend Chaplain uttered, amid the general Babel. A member (who is also a Parish Judge and a United States official of high standing) stopped discussing with a fellow-member the relative merits of an ace-full and a sequence-flush (legal technicalities of which the reader knows nothing) long enough to assure me that it was a very able prayer, and that the velveteen Chaplain understood his business. In this the members appeared to have had entire confidence, for they allowed him to have it all to himself.

RELIEVING THE WIDOWS.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole for the accommodation of a Widow Barlow, who had a relief bill pending. It was announced by the Chief Clerk—a keen, fat fellow, who ranks as a colored man, but whose features show scarcely a trace of Ethiopian blood—as "House bill one hundred and forty-*foe*." This bill was put through the Committee, though not without great confusion, under the generalship of Gartskamp, a small German with a goatee, who keeps himself lashed into a perfect fury of legislative momentum all the session through, and whose zeal for the Widow Barlow (who was present in her weeds, lobbying) was only equaled by his belligerency and aggressiveness in springing points of order upon his fellow-members.

A small mulatto with a small head, a large diamond pin, and a long gold chain, rises and vociferates to the Chair. So do eight others; but the small mulatto is recognized, and has his say upon the Widow Barlow's claim. What is worse, he opposes it, with some commonplaces about spending the people's money. Alas! can such ungallant feelings rankle beneath such a diamond breastpin? The motion is to be put. Two dozen members call for the ayes and noes, unmindful of the rules, which do not allow ayes and noes in Committee of the Whole. The Committee rises, reports the Widow Barlow's claim favorably, and the formal session recommences. Up to this time two-thirds of the members had been standing in the aisles and vociferating to the chair. After the resumption of the regular order of business, the confusion increased, rather than diminished; but the Speaker would frequently make a clatter with his gavel, and send a Sergeant-at-Arms among the unruly members. The German with the goatee is anxious to press Mrs. Barlow's claim through and clinch it for her. He makes another speech, and one or two other gentlemen are accommodated with the same privilege simultaneously. Quinn, a rather elegant Irishman from New Orleans (there are but few who are not from New Orleans, though but ten are credited thus), objects. His remark is lost amid a volley of other remarks, and Quinn consoles himself by a jocular conference with a very black colleague, who opens a mouth like the Gulf of Mexico in laughing at Quinn's jokes. Hibernia and Ethiopia embracing each other! The first anybody knows, Widow Barlow's bill is passed and clinched, and she moves away in triumph, to seek whom she may devour in the Senate.

A LIVELY SCENE.

Other measures come up, and the members surge through the aisles, leap up, gesticulate, and shriek "Mr. Speaker," until they are black in the face (such of them as were not so to begin with.) By and by, the ayes and noes are called for, and the Speaker, for a rarity, concludes to indulge the callers. While the fat Clerk is going through the roll, which he does with great deliberation, the colored members procure peanuts of pedlers, who are allowed the privilege of the floor (perhaps as ex-members), and the white members light their cigars. A cloud of smoke rises, and through it may be discerned the Governor haranguing a circle of his friends on the floor, who hang with eager interest on his words. He lends his ear at intervals to the whispers of John Lockwood, a carpet-bagger from Milwaukee, who came down here with a Pandora's box full of pavement schemes, gas-works schemes, water-works schemes, &c. The Speaker suggests to the Sergeant-at-Arms, jocularly, that, unless the Governor is removed, the House can't do any business to-day.

Two or three more bills pass for the relief of somebody. Upon one of them "the gentleman from St. John the Baptist" succeeds in getting in a word. The gentleman from St. John the Baptist is of the hue of night, and his voice is that of one crying in the wilderness, and crying very loud.

Soon a measure is introduced for the appointment of a Joint Committee to prepare laws embodying the reforms suggested in the Governor's recent message. It is evidently an Administration measure, and passes readily. While the ayes and noes are being called, a member who is conscientious, and who, of course, heard nothing of the matter of the resolution, responds to the call of his name by stepping up to the Clerk and ascertaining from him what it is all about. He is enlightened, and records his vote.

Thompson, who hails from the Parish of St. Tammany, and who has been accused of complicity in a forgery of warrants for his pay, demands a Committee of Investigation, and is accommodated. Then

A BOMBSHELL

drops into the Chamber, in the shape of a bill, reported by Caldwell, a Representative with a real constituency, forbidding any member of the Legislature, or other officer, to hold more than one office. This is a stab at the vitals, or, at least, a grab at the victuals, of nine-tenths of all the members. A score or more of them are barking at the Speaker before the reading is concluded. The exquisite mulatto from Orleans succeeds in getting recognized, and in delivering a most unanswerable argument in opposition to the measure. "It seems to me, Mr. Speaker," he urges, "dat if we's honest legislators, as we pretend to be, we can't live oaf on' salaries as legislators on'y. *I can't live oaf my pay*, $8 a day, for two months. Derefo' I don't tink dis 'ere bill ought to pass." It didn't occur to the exquisite mulatto from Orleans that a member could have any other means of support aside from his office or offices of public trust. Ah! exquisitely bedizened mulatto from Orleans! Type, in your diamond pin, in your mongrel blood, in your solicitude for Number One, and in your notions of public office, of the dominant politician of the present day!

"THERE SHALL BE NO HONEST MAN IN MY HOUSE!"

I need hardly add that the bill of Caldwell did not receive a favorable consideration. One member raised the point of order that no member who was personally interested had the right to vote upon the question. If so, then certainly no quorum could have voted.

During all these proceedings, one of the most active members was Carr, of De Soto,—the same who had led in the attempt to oust Carter from the Chair, a month ago. He is the leader of the Warmoth party, and, as such, has the "wink" of the Speaker, and a general indulgence in such *coups d'etat* as he may find necessary; for instance, Gartskamp's appeals in vain against being stared out of countenance and flurried out of equilibrium by Carr, who swoops down upon him like Ben Butler upon Garret Davis, for that purpose.

After this sort of thing had progressed two hours and a half, three motions were made and seconded simultaneously. They were carried. One of them proved to be a motion to adjourn, and the battle was over. Members rushed, perspiring, up to the Speaker, and congratulated him upon the "best and quietest day's work of the session." The reporters, pronouncing it very tame, folded their note-books, like Arabs, and silently stole out to take a "whiskey straight" with the Chief Clerk.

PERSONAL REMARKS.

The most conspicuous and influential members of the House of Representatives may be sketched in a word. Of these, Carr and others have been already mentioned. Carr's colleague from De Soto is Dewees, a dapper little fellow, who had the misfortune to be arrested for burglary a few years ago, but who got off through one of those frequent revolutions which have been upsetting all legal proceedings in New Orleans since the advent of Butler in '62. Carr and Dewees are partners in the legislative jobbing business, and are second to no firm in the House in the amount of their transactions.

The most influential colored members are Harry Lott, a lean mulatto from the Parish of Rapides, and David Young, a fine-looking, middle-aged man, owner of a large plantation in Concordia Parish. Bill Harper is also a man of ability. He is a very black gentleman, smokes his briar-wood pipe with great *sang froid* throughout the session, and was vouched for to me by the Hon. Tom Ong, of the Appraiser's office, Representative of St. Bernard, etc., as the best poker-player in these parts; and no man's certificate is better, on such a matter, than that of the Hon. Tom Ong. Another prominent man is Davidson, King of Livingston Parish (as he is called), a venerable-looking statesman, who heads the Judiciary Committee and the Democratic party in the House. Twenty-five years ago, he was reverentially referred to by the papers as "that old scoundrel, Tom Green Davidson;" but he doesn't seem any older now than then. The name of D. Cady Stanton ornaments one of the desks, and the proprietor thereof ornaments the seat behind it. He is a son of the well-known agitator whose name he comes so near bearing. He is white. There are two George Washingtons in this honorable body. They are unlike their illustrious namesake in complexion, but are supposed to resemble him in talents and probity. It is questionable whether the two of them could tell a lie by their joint efforts.

THE SENATE

of Louisiana contains a considerable amount of talent and an infinitesimal amount of virtue. Among its members are Pinchback, the President, a dapper little fellow, full of talk, and addicted to gambling and other dissipations; Hugh J. Campbell, late of Iowa, holder of many offices; P. F. Herwig, [illegible] of Casey in the Custom House; T. C. Anderson, New Orleans banker (though appearing for a paper parish one near Texas), speculator in Rebel claims, and alleged partner of the Governor in the benefits of certain favoritism in liquidating; O. F. Hunsaker, said to have been a resident of Texas at the time of his election; and Jenks, who, according to the sworn testimony of Postmaster Lowell, got his seat by election frauds to which the Governor was accessory.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

The French foundation of the population of Louisiana is shown in the names of the parishes from which these legislators hail. For instance: Bossier, Lafourche, Feliciana, Calcasieu, Baton Rouge, Bienville, Avoyelles, Plaquemines, Terrebonne, Pointe Coupee, etc., etc. Likewise we have nearly all the saints in the Romish calendar represented in the names of the parishes. For example: St. Mary, St. James, St. Landry, St. John the Baptist, St. Martin, St. Helena, and St. Tammany; but I do not perceive that the odor of sanctity which may be supposed to inhere in these appellations has communicated itself to the Representatives who answer to them at the Speaker's call.

NO REFORMS YET.

These gentlemen have done nothing as yet to encourage a hope of salutary reform, or to bear out the promises so freely expressed in the Governor's two recent messages. Indeed, I do not believe any genuine reforms will be adopted by the present session. There was a most stunning volley of reform legislation indulged in immediately after the organization of the present session. It was done in accordance with a contract between Warmoth and some Democrats in the Senate, and consisted in a wholesale repeal of the four *betes noirs* of the Conservatives,—the Registration law, the Election law, the Assessment law, and the Printing law. The acts of repeal were passed, and the Governor promised to sign them. The dream, however, was too bright to last. Before the Executive signature was affixed, it was discovered that neither House had, at the time of passing the acts, a constitutional quorum. They had good enough quorums to organize with, and to do whatever the party in power desired to do; but they had not good enough quorums to pass reform measures. So the reforms fell through. An attempt to revise the Registration law has already been made in the Senate; but the proposed new act was so emasculated to-day, in its passage through that body, as to leave little hope for the enactment of any real reforms by the present Legislature. One of the most influential members of the Senate—perhaps *the* most influential—told me in conversation, to-day, "We don't want that law amended. It is just about right as it is. Do we want the Republican party defeated? It certainly will be if we abandon the main features of our Registration and Election laws. The Rebels and Ku-Klux will shoot down or scare away all the darkeys," etc., etc. The same reason is alleged for the refusal of the Senate to notify the Governor officially of two vacancies from New Orleans which exist in their body, and which the people of this city are clamoring to have an opportunity to fill. The Governor pleads, as an excuse for not calling the elections, the fact that he has not been officially notified of the vacancies; and the Senate takes good care that he shall get no such official notice. As an excuse, they plead the riotous acts of the past few weeks, and swear to you that an election at this time in New Orleans would cause the streets to run with blood. At the same time, Warmoth makes oath before the Investigating Committee that society is as well regulated and governable in Louisiana as in Illinois or Massachusetts! You pays your penny, and you takes your choice, which story to believe; and, if you are a politician, you will believe just whichever story accords best with your intentions upon the public.

WHAT WARMOTH SAYS.

Governor Warmoth is evidently courting the good graces of the Conservative element, especially in New Orleans, and, at the same time, endeavoring to retain the favor of the negroes, which he had until lately been thought to have lost. His talk, however, is not the talk of ordinary demagogues. I sought him out some days ago, for the usual journalistic purpose,—an "interview." He talked very freely, and, as I thought, carelessly, for a man with so much at stake, and so many antagonistic interests to reconcile. He first defended himself by ridiculing the tactics of his enemies. First, he said, "these fellows began to stir up the niggers against me. They got Dunn for spokesman, and they told the niggers 'That fellow in the Governor's chair will be the ruin of you. He's going to deprive you of your rights, particularly your right to hold office.' Then, after I got Pinchback elected Lieutenant Governor, they turned around and cried out for a white man's party; and took the poor Democrats abroad with them. And they don't seem to get along well with either policy."

Being questioned about the Election laws and other causes of complaint, Warmoth said: "The fellows accuse us of electing ourselves through the manipulation of the ballot-boxes and the registration. Why, G—d—— it, look at the elections of 1865. The Democrats had the appointment of the Registrars, and yet I was elected by 26,000 majority. We then made a liberal law, such as you have at the North, and Grant was defeated under it by 40,000. Then we passed the present law, and the Republican ticket won by about the same majority that I got."

"I don't pretend to be honest," he continued, after a little. "I only pretend to be as honest as anybody in politics, and more so than these fellows who are opposing me now. Here are these New Orleans bankers making a great outcry against the dishonesty of the Louisiana Legislature; and I have got, and will show this Investigating Committee (and the Governor was as good as his word), a contract, signed by all the best of these bankers, for buying a corrupt and unconstitutional act through the Legislature, whereby they expected to realize large sums, at the expense of the State, on Confederate bonds." And the Governor followed this up with other similar instances of corruption among the men to whom the public is accustomed to look for high notions of business honor.

"I tell you," he said, "these much-abused members of the Louisiana Legislature are at all events as good as the people they represent. Why, d—— it, everybody is demoralized down here. Corruption is the fashion."

"Then you don't think, Governor, that a law against bribery would be popular?"

"No," was the bold reply; though the Governor afterwards remarked that such a law was now on its passage through the Legislature. Poor thing! It will find its course a rough, dark, and thorny one.

THE UPSHOT OF IT ALL.

Warmoth's enemies swore before the Committee that he has the opposition of four-fifths to nine-tenths of his party throughout the State; but the vote of last fall, when a Constitutional Amendment making him eligible to a second term of four years as Governor was ratified by a handsome majority, tends to disprove this theory. The present tendency of the negro vote is, however, unquestionably against him. The colored voters are not by any means disposed to accept the gambler Pinchback as a representative of their race in the State Government, and it is quite likely that Warmoth's motive in putting Pinchback in the Chair of the Senate was, not so much to compliment the colored race as to protect himself against the examination which has long been threatened; since no Thug, Sicilian, or other assassinating agency, would be likely to be invoked for the purpose of emptying the Executive Chair of Warmoth, when the same act would land a hated African in his place.

The most obvious policy of Warmoth, provided he escapes assassination in the meantime, is to get himself re-elected Governor next November, along with a Lieutenant Governor of Conservative stripe; then be elected to the United States Senate next January, to take the seat of Kellogg, whose term expires March 3, 1873. To this office Warmoth will then have become eligible as to age, and upon this office his eye is undoubtedly fixed. He will not probably appear as an opponent of Grant in next fall's campaign, nor get in that preceding the National Convention of June. The relative status of Grant and Warmoth is this: Each wants the alliance of the other, and will go to almost any length to secure it. Calculating upon this apparent fact, we may premise that Grant, upon turning Packard and Casey out of office (with the customary whitewashing letter—*vide* Murphy's and Forney's cases), will appoint to their places men of a political complexion suitable, if possible, to both Warmoth and the New Orleans patricians. And either this upshot, or the opposite, is capable of being taken advantage of by Warmoth to advance his own personal interests. Who the future appointees may be, is yet quite *in nubibus*; but the present incumbents are certain to be removed upon the strength of the Committee's forthcoming report; for the President cannot afford, on the eve of the approaching campaign, to defy public decency by any longer connivance at their unwarrantable acts.

A Post Office Clerk Steals $20,000.

From the Boston Advertiser, Feb. 7.

A special agent of the United States Post Office Department yesterday morning arrested Marshall S. P. Laws, who was a sorting clerk in the Boston Post Office, on a charge of having embezzled money from letters passing through his hands in the discharge of his official duties. Laws at once confessed his guilt. His peculations, it appears, were made from what are called "through packages" or bundles of letters which are sent unbroken from one office to another and distant one.

He first commenced to open these packages and abstract their contents in October, 1869, and since that time he has regularly continued his dishonest course. Packages on the way to the Western States from Montreal, and *vice versa*, came into his possession the most frequently of any, and from these the sums stolen were principally taken. Although no very large amounts were probably abstracted at any one time, yet the aggregate will reach $15,000 or $20,000. The case was admirably worked up by Special Agent Field, who has long been on duty in the New England Department. Suspicion had pointed to Laws as being the person responsible for the frequent non-appearance of letters at their destination for some time; but he was so wary that he eluded all attempts to secure satisfactory proof that this was the case. Decoy after decoy, which were placed in his way, was left untouched—in fact, he never took a single letter which was mailed in the Boston office—and all efforts to entrap him were fruitless.

At length Mr. Field learned that a block of houses in Roxbury was being erected by Laws. He investigated the report, but was told that the builder was a brother of the Post Office clerk. He did not, however, cease his exertions, and at length, as above stated, he arrested the criminal. The latter had on his person when taken in custody forty-nine unopened letters. At the time of his confession Laws said that he had frequently resolved to leave off stealing, but the sight of a bundle of letters was too strong a temptation to be resisted, and one to which he invariably succumbed.

He is about 30 years of age, and unmarried. Contrary to the general custom of thievish clerks, he was not dissipated in his habits. He was, instead, careful and almost parsimonious in his mode of living, and seemed to have but one idea—that of amassing wealth rapidly. Had his career not been stopped, he would undoubtedly have been a rich man in a few years. He is said to have received a salary of only $50 a month. After his arrest he conveyed in trust to William L. Burt, Postmaster, three French-roofed wooden dwelling-houses, worth $8,000 each, with 6,700 feet of land on Pickering Place, subject to a mortgage of $2,500. He also gave up books of deposit in the Home Savings Bank, $400; Emigrant Savings Bank, $1,700; Boston Five-cent Savings Bank, $900; West Boston Savings Bank, $900, and Provident Institution for Savings, $900, besides a gold watch valued at $100. He was taken before Commissioner Hallett, at the United States Court, yesterday afternoon, and held in the sum of $20,000 to await the action of the Grand Jury of the District Court.

—Within a few weeks quite a novel business has sprung up in Fremont, O. A large force of men and a long string of teams have been engaged in quarrying sand in huge blocks from the river bed opposite the island. When the river froze up the water was low, and the intense cold has frozen it to the bottom and for several inches the sand is as hard as sand-stone. All persons have to do who intend to build is to engage teams and hands and help themselves. It has been a saving of many hundreds, even thousands, of dollars to those who intend to build next spring and summer.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

History and Condition of the Great Snow Blockade.

Account of the Difficulties Experienced During Previous Winters.

How the Elements Gained the Mastery the Present Season.

Arrangements to be Made to Prevent a Recurrence of the Trouble Hereafter.

Number, Character, and Locality of the Snow-Bound Trains.

OMAHA, Feb. 14.—The following statement of the history and condition of the Union Pacific snow blockade is furnished by that company:

The first blockade on the Union Pacific Railroad, the present season, occurred the 12th of October, near Rawlins, and since that time, with brief intervals, there has been a succession of snow and wind storms of great violence. The greatest depth of falling snow on the line of the road across the mountains is 54 inches, but the detention of trains has been caused by drifting, and not by falling snow.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES.

Three years ago a blockade occurred which lasted twenty-one days. This was before any snow fences or snow sheds had been built. During the following year snow sheds and snow fences were erected at localities where the road had been obstructed, and at other points where those persons best acquainted with the country and its meteorology thought it desirable, for the thorough protection of the road. Summit cuts were shedded, and at various places from one to four lines of snow fence were erected on the northwest side of the road, from which direction it was the experience of mountain men that snow storms invariably come. This protection appeared to be ample during the two years next succeeding, although the snow storms were numerous. There was no blockade, and but very slight detention of trains.

HOW THE ELEMENTS GOT THE MASTERY.

After the first blockade this winter the three succeeding snow storms came from the precisely opposite direction, and against these storms the fences afforded no protection whatever. An effort was then made to erect fences on the opposite side of the road, and every available resource of the Company was used to procure materials for that purpose in the shortest possible time. Large gangs of workmen were employed night and day in the construction of fences at Omaha. When made in sufficient quantities, special trains of snow-fence were sent to proper locations for erection, and preference was given those and coal trains over all other trains. In November the second serious blockade occurred, the fences having been found insufficient to arrest the drifting snow. An effort was then made to open the road and keep it open by the use of snow-plows, of which the Company had thirteen, that had proved to be efficient during the past two winters. Three heavy engines were coupled behind each plow; and, as the result of this attempt, twenty-five locomotives were disabled within one week, by being thrown from the track and materially injured. The drifted snow proved to be so dense that it was impossible to force a plow through or into it until after the cut was trenched, at intervals of eight to ten feet, down to the rails. It then became evident that manual labor must be provided to clear the track, and, with all possible dispatch, seven snow-trains were fitted out, with accommodation on each for sleeping and feeding seventy-five laborers and with two weeks' supplies of provisions. This force was set at work in addition to the ordinary numbers of employes, and it has been only by the aid of these snow trains, followed by plows, that we have been able to send trains over the road. Road ranchmen who have lived on the mountains for the last twenty-five years say that nothing like the present winter has occurred in that time, considering either depth of snow, duration of intense cold, or violence and frequency of the storms.

A REMEDY PROMISED.

For such a winter our road is not prepared; but after an examination of the situation it is thought that the road can, during the next season, be prepared to pass trains promptly during any future winter of even greater severity than the present.

EXPENSES, HARDSHIPS, AND PRIVATIONS OF THE LABORERS.

Our usual expense is considerably less than the amount the company has lost during the last three months from the interruption of travel and increased expenditure. One difficulty has been that the road passes through a region destitute of supplies, out of labor, and when obstructions occurred both these were required to be transported over long distances. By long continued working extra hours, and during intense cold, the men in some cases became disheartened and refused to work. In numerous cases they had frozen limbs and were disabled.

FUTURE PROGRAMME.

Until the weather shall change and these storms cease, it is our expectation to run trains over the roads, preceding them by a snow train and plow, and also with a train of provisions and coal sufficient for a thirty days' supply. By this means we expect to get the trains through in from ten to fifteen days, depending, of course, on the frequency and violence of storms. No trains will be sent out without this supply, and, although passengers will necessarily experience the annoyance of detention, it is intended that these supplies of fuel and provisions shall be ample for any emergency. There has been no suffering for the want of provisions, nor will there be, by the passengers on this road.

WHERE THE HITCH IS.

The road is now open from Omaha to Laramie, a distance of 572 miles, and from Washakie to Ogden, a distance of 228 miles. The obstructions are between Laramie and Washakie, embracing the divide of the continent, being only 179 miles.

WAITING TRAINS.

There are now seven west-bound passenger trains detained near Separation, which is 23 miles distant from the western boundaries of the blockade, and there are two east-bound passenger trains at Green River, waiting until the west-bound trains shall pass the blockade. At various points along the road there are about 20 west-bound cars of freight, and about 200 cars of freight east-bound.

LATEST REPORTS FROM THE SNOW-BOUND TRAINS.

OMAHA, Feb. 14.—Reports to-day place the snow-bound trains on the Union Pacific in about the same position as yesterday. Seven trains, the oldest being twenty-eight days from Omaha, are lying at Creston Summit. More snow and high winds there to-day. Teams have been engaged to carry provisions to the passengers from Fort Steele. Three trains left Laramie to-day for the West with a snow-plow and a large gang of men. Two engines and a snow-plow from the Denver Pacific Road have gone West on the Union Pacific from Cheyenne.

WISCONSIN.

A Significant Address Before the Wisconsin Academy of Arts, Sciences, and Letters.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Feb. 14.—A very significant paper was read before the Wisconsin Academy of Arts, Sciences, and Letters last evening by the Episcopal Bishop Armitage, taking the ground on one side that the Germans, with their holiday idea of Sunday, sanctioned by Luther, could not be expected to conform to Puritanical notions of Sabbath observance; on the other hand, they ought to show due consideration for the feelings and habits of the country which so cordially welcomes them, and suggests some wise measures for preventing interference with Sabbath worship. The *Journal* published the address in full.

Gus. Barker, the express messenger injured in the railroad collision yesterday, was brought home to-day. His injuries are in the chest, and serious. Rogers, the conductor, whose violation of orders caused the accident, has been discharged.

MINNESOTA.

Union of Minneapolis and St. Anthony—Severe Storm of Wind and Snow—Probable Loss of the Canadian Surveying Party.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 14.—The cities of Minneapolis and St. Anthony were united, under the name of Minneapolis, yesterday, by a large majority in both cities.

The severest wind and snow-storm of this winter occurred on Monday night and yesterday. The thermometer was 6 degrees below zero all day, the wind blowing twenty miles per hour. The railroads West are all blocked.

It is feared that the Canadian surveying party under Colonel McNab, which left Duluth in open boats for the north shore of Lake Superior about a month ago, numbering about twenty-five persons, have perished in some storm. When last heard of, Jan. 24, they were near Grand Rapids, making for Isle Royale. The lake was full of ice, and a storm was then prevailing.

KENTUCKY.

Incendiarism and Mob Law—Sixty Thousand Pounds of Tobacco Burned—A Man Hanged.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 14.—An *Enquirer* special says: Last Friday night the tobacco factory of Ayer & Bro., at Sacramento, McLean County, Ky., was fired by an incendiary, and the building, containing 60,000 pounds of tobacco, was entirely consumed. The entire town narrowly escaped burning, as a breeze from the north carried the embers hundreds of yards to the roofs of dwellings. One Clark, who had quarreled with Ayer, was arrested and placed under guard, to be examined next day. During the night a masked party broke into his room, overpowered the guard, and took the prisoner out. The next morning Clark was found dead at the foot of a tree. The Coroner rendered a verdict of "death by hanging by parties unknown."

Railroad Items.

BOONE, Iowa, Feb. 14.—At a meeting held in this city last week, the Des Moines, Boone & Northern Railroad Company was merged in the St. Paul & Iowa Southwestern Railroad Company, and a transfer was duly made of all subsidies voted in aid of the former company. These [illegible] the aggregate amount to over $200,000 voted in the Counties of Boone and Hamilton alone.

It is proposed to run a line southwest from Mason City to Webster City, Boone County, across the Des Moines River to Adel, and thence to Creston, or Red Oak, on the Burlington & Missouri Railroad. That this road will be built seems now to be an established fact.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 14.—A proposition will probably be passed by the City Council to-morrow night, submitting to a vote of the people of Louisville the question of subscribing a million of dollars to build an extension of the E. & P. R. R., so as to give the road an independent line into Louisville.

General Mahone, of Virginia, is here in the interest of a proposition for city aid, to the amount of $1,800,000 for extending the Lebanon branch of the Louisville & Nashville Road to Cumberland Gap, to connect his Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio Road, and give him a through line from Norfolk to Memphis, via Lebanon Junction.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Constitutional Convention—Equal Suffrage Adopted—Legislative—Supreme Court Session.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 14.—In the Constitutional Convention, at Charleston, W. Va., yesterday, after several days' warm discussion upon the subject of embodying the words "white citizens" in the proposed new Constitution as a definition of qualified electors, the report of the committee was adopted, giving all citizens the right of suffrage. An effort was made to attach the payment of a capitation tax as a necessary qualification to vote, but it failed. The ballot system of voting was adopted.

Both branches of the Legislature are industriously at work, having but twenty days in which to complete the work.

The Supreme Court of Appeals for Western Virginia is also in session there.

OHIO.

Losses by the Sinking of the Steamer Nashville—Gathering of Knights of Pythias.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 14.—Steamer Nashville, which sunk last night, it is feared, will prove a total loss. Some persons say her cargo was not worth above $50,000. Her insurance on freight in home companies does not exceed $29,000, which, added to the insurance on the boat, will make a draft on home companies of about $47,000. The Commercial, of New York, had $10,000 on her cargo, and New Orleans companies $10,000.

The Grand Lodge of Knights of Pythias met at Mansfield to-day. L. Turesione, of No. 22, was elected Grand Chancellor; Adams Emerson, of No. 21, was chosen Grand Vice-Chancellor.

A MODERN LUCRETIA BORGIA.

Who is Accused of Poisoning Two Husbands, and the First Wife of Her First Husband.

From the Louisville (Ky.) Ledger, Feb. 3.

Some twelve years ago there came to Louisville from Germany a very attractive looking German girl of about 18 years of age, named, if our recollection serves us right, Catherine Melchoir. She was what is termed a beautiful woman, finely developed, with faultless form and graceful motion—a woman who would attract attention wherever seen. She remained at Louisville but a short time, when she left the city for the town of Rockport, on the Indiana side of the river, about fifty miles above Louisville, where she soon obtained service in the family of an old and wealthy farmer named Sharp, residing some two and a half or three miles above the town.

Mr. Sharp and his aged wife lived alone together, their children having all married and removed from the old homestead. The old people were highly esteemed, and were well-known to nearly all the citizens of the county. Catherine found her new home a very pleasant one, and was apparently well contented and very happy. About two years after she had entered the Sharp family, Mrs. Sharp was taken ill. She was confined to her bed for some time; but, growing better, her speedy recovery was fondly hoped for by her husband and children. Very suddenly, however, she was taken worse, suffering intense pains in the abdomen for some hours, when she died. The symptoms of her fatal illness, it was remembered a few years later, were decidedly those of poison from arsenic or strychnine.

Mr. Sharp and his children mourned her death; but no one seemed to feel it more deeply than Catherine, and this was remarked throughout the neighborhood; and so Mr. Sharp prevailed upon her, which was not difficult, to remain in the house as housekeeper, and general superintendent of the domestic department of his extensive farm, paying her a handsome salary for her services. Time wore on, as time is always doing, and the wounds that grief at the demise of his wife had inflicted upon the heart of Mr. Sharp were healed. And then it bethought him that, with Catherine as his wife, his declining years would be full of comfort, and so he paid court to the young maiden. She was averse to the union proposed by the old man; it would be too much like uniting June with December, she argued, as she looked up languishingly from her lustrous black eyes and beautiful face into the face of her aged lover. Those glances, as she well knew, were not to be withstood; and so the old man's passion was only inflamed, and his suit pressed with more earnest determination.

Catharine took a few days to deliberate over the matter, and then she returned answer to her persevering and gray-haired lover that she would marry him on condition that he would deed her his farm, valued at about $25,000, and certain moneys and other property. This the old man agreed to do, and in due course of time all the necessary papers for the transfer were legally drawn and placed in Catharine's hands. Then the wedding took place, and for a couple of years or more the infatuated old man bathed in the sunshine of her smiles, and received her toyings with all the delight of a child. But suddenly he died. His disease was a languishing one at first, and indicated towards its fatal termination a speedy recovery. But those dreadful pains that had been noticed in the illness of his wife, immediately prior to her demise, supervened, and as suddenly and painfully as his aged wife had died, so did he. His children and many of his neighbors believed that both he and his first wife had died from poison at the hands of Catherine, but they dared only breathe their suspicions in suppressed whispers, lest the law should take hold of them in the shape of an action for slander.

Catherine was rich. She had but just reached the prime of womanhood, was the most beautiful woman in the country, and it is not at all surprising that the days of her widowhood was made bearable by the attentions she received from both men and women. In due course of time her grief was so much assuaged that she received, as a suitor for her hand, a well-known and popular merchant, named Batchelor, who did business, we believe, at Rockport and Evansville. Mr. Batchelor was supposed to be wealthy, and so his suit for Catharine's heart and hand prospered, and they were married. The course of their married life ran smoothly enough. Indeed, their apparent happiness became the subject of remark. Both were apparently deeply devoted to each other.

But after a year or two of bliss, Mr. Batchelor was attacked by a languishing illness, which increased and diminished in severity by turns, until the disease, which puzzled the skill of the physicians, took a favorable turn, and strong hopes were entertained for its speedy and favorable termination. It was a noticeable feature of Mr. Batchelor's disease, as it had been of the disease of which Mr. Sharp and his first wife had died, that it was seated in the stomach, and no medicines seemed to reach or control it. His partial recovery was, therefore, unaccountable to the physician upon any other hypothesis than the great physical recuperative powers of Mr. Batchelor. But in the midst of the fond anticipations of his friends for his recovery, Mr. Batchelor suddenly died in great agony, suffering intense pain in the stomach.

He was buried, and the widow's wail sounded over his grave, and was re-echoed from the old forest that skirted the cemetery. But the dead husband was a Mason, and in the [illegible] his sudden death, and the sudden and similar decease of Mrs. and Mr. Sharp, were discussed, and the conclusion arrived at was that poison had aided their sudden exit from the world, and that Catherine Batchelor was the poisoner. And so the remains of Mr. Batchelor were quietly disinterred, the stomach taken from them, and sent to a noted physician and chemist for analyzation. The result of the analysis was the discovery of enough mineral poison to produce death, and the evidence that Mr. Batchelor had died from poison.

Mrs. Batchelor was arrested, lodged in jail, indicted by the Grand Jury, and in due time arraigned for trial. But, upon affidavit made by her that she could not have a fair trial at Rockport, in consequence of the excitement against her, a change of venue was granted, and the case taken to Perry County. The trial will commence at Cannelton on the 26th of the present month, before Judge Laird, when, if proved guilty, it is to be hoped this modern Lucretia Borgia will be placed where she will have no further occasion to practice her murderous arts. Mr. Batchelor was well known to the merchants of Louisville.

A Chapter of Accidents.

From the Hartford Post.

They have a clever old gentleman in Portchester, a music teacher, known as the Professor, or Professor Smith. On Tuesday night the Professor went into an oyster saloon and ate forty raw. He then told the waiter to put up fifty for him to take home, and insisted that they should be put in a paper bag. This was done. Before he had walked a block the bottom came out of the bag, and the oysters fell to the pavement and froze fast. The Professor tugged away at them without avail, and at length went to the bar-room across the street to get some hot water to thaw them out. Between the Professor and the bar-room was a chain connecting two iron horse-posts. He stumbled over the chain and fell headlong into the street. His hat flew off and sailed down the street before the wind at ice-boat speed. The Professor returned to the bar-room, got a pitcher of hot water, and went for his oysters. On his way over he fell across the chain a second time. He scalded his hand and broke the pitcher.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The highest barometer will probably extend on Thursday northeastward over the Gulf and South Atlantic States. A rising barometer and pleasant weather will prevail over the middle and Eastern States. West and northeasterly winds will prevail from New England to Florida, and west to the Mississippi. An area of low barometer will probably develope on the upper Missouri Valley. Clear weather will prevail in the Southern and Gulf States, except the immediate coast west of Texas, where easterly winds and cloudy weather are anticipated.

—The railroad men down East are quizzing a new station agent who made a requisition for "red-oil" for signal lamps.

NEW YORK.

Orientalism in House-Decoration and in Dress.

Two Costumes for a Masquerade—Entertainments and Social On Dits.

Catlin's "Indian Cartoons"—The "Winter Gardens of Somerleyton."

"Wonders of Water and of Vegetation"—"Japan in Our Day."

From Our Special Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.

ORIENTALISM.

The "love of color" has been called the heirloom of the East; and one of the advantages we have derived from Oriental commerce is an impulse toward the appreciation of lovely and well-balanced tints.

In entertaining Japanese guests, complacency in opening to their studious eyes our enlightening avenues may well be tempered with grateful sense of pleasurable equivalents. Indeed, to know how much we have to thank these "French of Asia," and kindred schools of art, for refinements in decoration and suggestions of grace in household things, we require just such illuminated glimpses of New York interiors as this gay season affords.

The Orientalism appears not merely in the recurrence of objects of foreign workmanship,—the Indian vases, filled with fragrant exotics, in the embrasures; the antique bronzes, inlaid with silver, and convertible to many forms; the porcelain basin, just now the fashion for enclosing pots of growing flowers; the carved and inlaid cabinets, rivalling the workmanship of Venice; the enamelled urn, and painted screen, and draperied fabrics of the East. But it appears in the Oriental principles of ornaments, especially the Persian and the Japanese, which, having been deeply studied by our favorite New York decorators, reappear in their designs.

It requires but a slight initiation into Eastern methods of art, such as one gathers from the illustrated books compiled by connoisseurs, to trace from carpet to ceiling, of latest interiors, the mellowing influence of Oriental taste. In arrangement, its result is a consummate combination of the symmetrical and the picturesque; and, in color, a subtle balancing of infinitely varied tints, so that the first impression of them shall be

An even bloom.

In costume, the Oriental tinge prevails no less. From the East, and with but slight European modification, we derive many characteristics of our present mode,—the rage for profuse and many-colored embroideries; the deep fringes and longitudinal flutings; the fabrics that take soft folds, like the Cashmeres, and the *crepes* that originated the French *crêpe de Chine*; and the artistic distribution, where costume and complexion come in contact, of assimilated mezzotints.

COSTUMES FOR A MASQUERADE.

One of the most effective of the costumes to be worn at an approaching *fête*—a sort of Carnival fantasia which is to combine, next week, the Masquerade, Leap-Year, and Valentine's Day, is a Japanese suit, imported by Fountain in anticipation of some such event, and to be worn by a well-known belle, and occasional star of the literary world, Mrs. S.

This costume is in three parts. The first,—which, in absence of appropriate *technique*, may be described as a broad-gauge between trowsers and petticoat,—is of *lavender crepe*, bordered with a band of black satin, embroidered with chrysanthemums in every possible shade of blue, relieved with correspondingly-toned browns, and edged with a cord of gold. Above this is a skirt of embossed *crepe*, of that sunny *yellow* which we call *jonquille*. This skirt is made quite full, with breadths alternately fluted and plain; the fluted breadths carrying into their folds embroidered bouquets, and the plain breadths covered with marvellous silken needlework of butterflies and birds. The border is the same as of the lavender.

The overdress, or tunic, is of white satin, lined with scarlet silk. Open at the throat, to disclose the necklace, it crosses the breast transversely with fastenings of bell-shaped gold. The satin is covered with the finest multi-colored embroidery of peacocks, birds of Paradise, and butterflies, lit with gold and spangled gems. The border of the skirt resumes the black satin and blue embroideries; but the open sleeves are bound with pale porcelain-blue silk, sparsely clustered with pink flowers.

The coiffure accompanying this costume is composed of two tiers of artificial hair in smooth bows, three bouquets of crimped paper, an enamelled butterfly sparkling with jewels, and several startling hairpins, shaped like fire-tongs. There is also a huge fan, which must especially be mentioned, since it is said these mammoth fans are coming in fashion, and have already been adopted in Europe. Cooling certainly, but rather formidable for flirting, and an end, we should say, of "*Il serpente; il volege; il se reserve; il se deploire; il se love; il s'abaisse*," and soon, "*Selon les circonstances.*"

Another costume to be worn at this masquerade is quite a marvel, and created a sensation at Sharon Springs last summer, which it is now to repeat by especial request. It is the costume of a Naiad; and, beside a wonderful interval of algæ upon aquamarine silk, and foam-light fall of lace, it has a hand-deep border of beautiful shells edging the train, and a stomacher also of rare shells, which combine the *relievo* effect of cameos with the color of gems.

The only trouble with this oceanic costume is, that it is too heavy for the dance; but this will be of small import, as the prime motive of the entertainment is not dancing, but the reproduction of Valentine games and the choice of "Valentines" by lot, adapted from the *regime* of the "Princesse Royale." A cruel little Leap-Year device contrives that the gentlemen shall themselves offer the prizes and blanks,—melancholy parody of

'Twas thine own genius gave the fatal blow,
And helped to plant the wound that laid thee low.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

The past ten days have been crowded with entertainments. Since Mrs. Foster's beautiful ball at Delmonico's rooms, "from nine until two," and Miss Kaine's Friday evening reception, there have been some brilliant day-receptions, especially Mrs. Bishop's and Mrs. White's, on Fifth avenue, and Miss Wolfe's, of Wednesday, in one of the most delightful houses in New York, fronting Madison Square. The Dillons will give a similar reception on Monday, at the same hours, "from three to six." Noticeable, too, for pleasure, have been the lunch parties, with music. At one of these, occurring recently on Park avenue, there were tears to crown the smiles,—the result of the sympathetic contralto of Miss Sterling. And, to-night, Mrs. Edward Matthews gives a *musicale*, "music at 9," which, owing to superb auxiliaries, will, no doubt, be one of the memorable affairs of the season. Besides these *en-regle* gayeties, there have been Phantom dances, Calico Germans, theatricals, and Leap-Year frolics, and several tea-parties, modelled after Mrs. Warren's charming "Kettledrums."

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Meanwhile we have in amusements, with many minor attractions, English opera with Parepa and "Julius Cæsar" at Booth's. And for *on dits* two recent exemplifications of

The course of true love did never yet run smooth.

SOCIAL ON DITS.

One of these affects sorrowfully the most exclusive circle of New York society—the return of a young bride to her girlhood's home with a silent, but deeply-implied, "*infelice.*" The other is a romantic episode of "sweet sixteen, and an heiress," declining on some "unworthy heart with joy," in the person of a young Italian, who, with an opportunity afforded him by his position in her father's house, tendered in such a winning way the ice-cream and coffee that the result is, for the accomplished Italian, the airing of his "four languages" in a hotel restaurant, and, for the lady, a speedy departure for Europe, in imitation of the "banishment to Italy," of the beautiful Maid of Honor in the *affaire de cœur* of the Russian Prince Alexis.

ART.

The picture galleries we are leaving for the quiet enjoyment of Lent. But one unique exhibition closes this week: Catlin's "Indian Cartoons," a remarkable collection,—600 paintings, including 20,000 full-length figures, illustrating the various customs, games, costumes, and religious ceremonies of the fast-vanishing tribes of aborigines; drawn from life, forty, thirty, and twenty years ago, when, to use Mr. Catlin's expression, "The Indians were on their own grounds, and before they were put in ruffled shirts and frock-coats with velvet collars."

To prove how much the red race has deteriorated by "civilization," there is one of the "North American" portraits that Mr. Catlin is particularly fond of pointing out. It is the likeness of an Assineboine Chief, "Wi-jun-jon," on his way to Washington, by invitation of President Jackson, in 1832. His simple dignity, majestic form, and the picturesque elaboration of his costume proclaim him very attractively "the Lord of the Forest." But an opposite picture shows his return, after one year of civilizing in the city of Washington, in a mongrel and gaudy suit of dress-coat, stove-pipe, and epaulettes,—a whiskey-bottle in one pocket, a rum-bottle in the other, and an intolerable air of vanity, frivolity, and light-headedness; for which, indeed, and for his insufferable boasting, he was finally put to death by his tribe.

The Indian cartoons, as a collection, require a volume of description and many visits to thoroughly acquaint the imagination with the details of Indian life, and the untrodden sceneries of the West and South. But one picture was eloquent at a glance, and attracted the attention of all,—the view of Chicago in 1834; Mr. Catlin sketching a party of Winnebago Indians dancing on the ground on which the city now stands.

It is said that, in England, a very generous sum was offered for this collection. There, where there is no mixture of prejudice or bitterness of experience, the scenes have solely their romantic interest; and

Methinks it were a noble sight
To see these vales in woods arrayed,
Their summits in the golden light,
Their trunks in grateful shade,
And herds of deer, that bounding go,
O'er hills and prostrate trees below;
And then, to mark the Lord of all,
The Forest Hero, trained to wars,
Quivered and plumed, and lithe and tall,
And seamed with glorious scars,
Walk forth, amid his reign, to dare
The wolf, and grapple with the bear.

What a contrast is this sketch of Bryant's to the pictures our fancy has been dwelling over in the last *London Art Journal*,—the "Winter Gardens in Somerleyton," one of the most rich and fascinating of the "stately homes of England." There are four engravings illustrating these fairy-like retreats, which realize, in the most poetic material form, the Druidical idea of sheltering sylvan deities.

The area covered by the "Winter Garden" is 100 feet square. Within, the decorations are rennaissance of a light and elegant character. Four main alleys converge under the great Mosque dome, beneath which is a fountain, supported, on a rockery of ferns, by four dolphins, and surmounted by a marble statue of the Nymph of the Lily. From the central alley, numerous aisles diverge to an outer one circumscribing the building. The roof is supported by light iron columns, covered with fuschias and beautiful creepers, with wire baskets of flowers suspended overhead. Parterres of rare exotics, and large majolica vases filled with flowers, occupy the grand space at the corners, and in other parts, are life-size statues, mirrors, and other appliances, adding to the beauty of the whole. The south side opens to the billiard, morning, and withdrawing rooms. Aviaries of singing birds are placed at intervals throughout the Garden; and, in the corridor leading to the palm-house, are a fern-grotto and fountain. The whole may be lit with gas.

Other especial articles of interest in the *Art Journal* are "The Advantages of Physical Geography to the Student and Critic of Art," by Professor Ansted; an artistic survey, in study, of "Mountains," of different ranges of the Alps; "Ancient Glass;" "Visits to Private Galleries," and "Art and Artists in Munich." The engravings are: "Marie Antoinette Listening to Her Accusation;" "The Mountain Shepherd;" and the Albert memorial; "Africa,"—introducing the camel and four symbolic figures,—a graceful companion of the "Asia," with its sacred elephant.

LITERATURE.

Books, too, we have to transport us far away, the moment we are tired of waiter or work, or ennuied with sameness of pleasure.

From Scribner's we have the two initiatory volumes of an excellently-planned series, entitled "Library of Travel, Exploration, and Adventure;" and two volumes, also, of a new series of "Wonder-Books," or, rather, as the form is quite different from the popular series just closed in that name, the "Marvel-Books," marvels of Nature, Science, and Art. These opening volumes are: "The Wonders of Water," from the French of Gaston Tessandier, and "Wonders of Vegetation," from the French of Fulgence Manon,—both edited, with copious additions, by Professor Schele de Vere.

The volume on "Water" has 64 illustrations, some of them curiously interesting, as the Fan Geyser, the Falls of the Zambee, with their plume-like columns of foam; the moonlit "Orinoco," the Source of the Camisia;" and others, hardly less interesting, because they are more familiar: Niagara Falls, the Sea Baths at Biarritz, Fairmount Water-Works, and so on. The text is clear, and almost as entertaining as it is instructive; it divides its chapters under the classifications of "The Ocean;" "The System of Circulation;" "The Action of Water on Continents;" "The Physical and Chemical Properties of Water;" and the "Uses of Water."

Under this last caption, which embraces chapters on Irrigation, Ice, Mineral Waters, Artesian Wells, and Oases, there are particularly interesting pages upon the different method of water-cure, and of the different modes of the bath in all countries. The most voluptuous, certainly, were the Baths of Pompeii, of which the plan is given in detail, in consummation of Galen's "complete bath," whose four parts are "the Thermæ, where you are subjected to the influence of hot air; you are then wetted with warm water; after that you plunge into cold water, and lastly you are dried and rubbed."

The "Wonders of Vegetation" has 61 illustrations, beginning with the Victoria Regia; upon one of whose wide-spread leaves a heron stands like a fly, and ending with the Papyrus,—those tufted columns of the banks of the Nile,—and including the chief wonders of the Tropics.

So fascinating is this book, we might well describe it as a "Winter Garden" for the mind. Through the forests hung with orchids, under the multiform palms, and along the subtle paths of Flora, it leads us with a magical hand. It seems that no future book of the Marvel series can hope to be *quite* so charming.

In Scribner's "Illustrated Library of Travel and Adventure," the volumes are: "Wild Men and Wild Beasts; or, Scenes in Camp and Jungle,"—a narrative of life-risking enterprises and hair-breadth escapes,—by Lieutenant Colonel Gordon Cumming; and "Japan in Our Day," compiled and arranged by Bayard Taylor.

After reading everything within reach on that beguiling land, Japan, groping through the huge volumes at the Astor Library, and modernizing those primitive glimpses with Pumpelly and James, *art-antiques*, and whatever else of fugitive value appeared, we can sincerely appreciate the clear, rapid, picturesque, and penetrating little book that holds, in comparison with our unwieldy authorities, such tempting "*multum in parvo.*" For, what with the map, the pictures, and the illuminating text, Bayard Taylor has really given us "Japan."

Earliest intercourse, Japanese history, the opening of Japan, Alcock's ascent of Fasi-yama and journey to Yeddo, residence in Yokohama, walks in Yeddo, the literature of Japan, its art, festivals, mythology, superstitions, and all intermediary links of interest, are summarily described by this experienced editor and compiler.

But this letter must close, else you will appreciate with an unflattering relish the image presented in Japanese mythology of the embodiment of a feminine pen: "The cultivation of her poetic art at that time," runs the paragraph, "was carried to the pitch of heroism by a noble maiden of the Court of Miako. The beautiful Onono-Komatch is usually represented in her portraits as kneeling before a wash-basin, and carefully washing from the page the lines she has just written." FANCHON.

Nilsson's Crazy Lover Again.

From the N. Y. World (Feb. 11.)

It will be remembered that one Charles T. Busch was confined in the Lunatic Asylum, some five or six weeks ago, having been adjudged insane, on account of annoying Mlle. Nilsson, by entering her room at the Clarendon, and by attempting osculatory salutes. He had been incarcerated but a short time when the Warden of the work-House, discovering that he was only a monomaniac on the subject of Nilsson's love, made him a messenger of that institution. He performed the duties incumbent on him faithfully, and gave general satisfaction until four or five days ago, when he was sent with a letter from Warden Keenan to the Captain of the boat which plies between the city and the island under the auspices of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. The Warden, after waiting two hours for an answer, concluded to seek for the delinquent, but found him not. Every cranny and nook on the island was searched, but no traces of the missing Busch were found. The washtubs were counted, but all were there save the one used some two months ago by the mad youth who employed it to cross the swift and turbid current which separates the "island" from its neighbors. The boat was searched, but no stow-away was there, and as she had not left her moorings since Busch was last seen, the mystery of his escape was deepened, and, indeed, it has not yet been elucidated. Subsequently an officer was put upon the track of the escaped prisoner. He searched the city from end to end, and was about giving up his task as hopeless when he heard, while standing in front of a house on North William street, sweet airs of "Mignon" and "Traviata," for all the world such as he had listened to innumerable times as they were struck from the hand of the demented lover. He stepped closer to the window and peered in. There truly was Busch, seated at the piano, running his fingers nimbly over the keys, and weeping at his own melody. The arrest was made, Busch was again transplanted, but how he ever got away from the "island" is a thing that, as Dundreary says, "no fellow can find out."

Turning a White Man into a Negro for Seventy-five Cents.

From the New York Standard.

The following amusing return was made by Police Captain Petty, of the Thirteenth Precinct Police, yesterday:

The prisoner, William Lindemann, a few days since obtained from the agent of the South Side Railroad a hundred grain bags, valued at $30, by falsely representing himself to have been in the employment of William R. Dixon, trackman, Nos. 16 and 18 Corlears street, who had sent him for them. When he was arrested he was found to have so blacked his face to prevent his being identified that he could scarcely be distinguished from a negro. He stated that a barber named Charles Guettler, of No. 590 Grand street, had done it while he (Lindemann) was in a drunken sleep. Mr. Guettler being sent for, said that the prisoner came to his place between 1 and 2 o'clock, and said that he was going to a ball in the character of a negro that night, and desired to be well blacked, and that he thereupon copiously used hair-dye, and succeeded in making him black enough to resemble an emigrant from Congo. He also shaved off his mustache, and Mr. Guettler received 75 cents for his work, and intimated that he would have made him a negro for life for 75 cents more. The hair-dye will probably resist all efforts to wash it off for a week or two. JOSEPH H. PETTY, Captain.

Judge Scott held Lindemann, who confessed his guilt, at Essex Market Court, in default of $500 bail.

—William H. Boyle raised on ten acres of land in East Hartford, last year, an average of 2,960 pounds of tobacco, which he sold at 55 cents through, making his total crop worth [illegible]. Mr. Boyle claims that tobacco can be raised for $110 a ton, allowing liberally for manure, interest on land, etc.

WASHINGTON.

Major Anderson and His Party.

Legate and Abbott—William and Mary College.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.

Major Anderson has returned to his country, not without honor, but without much reception. Events have crowded upon us during the past eleven years, and the public mind, which at first exaggerated the heroism of the little band at Fort Sumter, is perhaps now disposed to underrate their services.

ANDERSON'S ASSOCIATES.

It is worth while to consider what has become of Anderson's associates in Fort Sumter. General Jeff. C. Davis, then First Lieutenant, is now Colonel of the Twenty-third Infantry. He has had a remarkable career, and perhaps the most notable action of his life was shooting down General Nelson, his superior in command, at a hotel in Louisville,—for which he was held not responsible by a Court Martial. Subordinate to Davis in his regiment is George Crook, the celebrated Apache warrior.

The Surgeon of Fort Sumter, S. W. Crawford, is now Colonel of the Second Infantry, and commands Northern Alabama. He was made Major after the surrender in May, 1861, three years afterward a Lieutenant Colonel, and, after the close of the year, a Colonel. In the volunteer army he rose to be a Major General by brevet; and G. K. Warren, of the Engineers,—a superb officer, although unfortunate at the end of the war,—told me, a short time ago, that Crawford was as able, brave, and prompt as any man educated at West Point, which Crawford was not. General Abner Doubleday now commands the Twenty-fourth Infantry, colored. He was a Captain of the First Artillery at Sumter, and, during the war, rose to be a Major General. After Gettysburg he passed out of public notice.

J. G. Foster, a Captain of Engineers at Fort Sumter, is now Lieutenant Colonel of Engineers.

General Truman Seymour, who was a Lieutenant of Artillery at Sumter, is now a Major in the Fifth Regular Artillery.

Several of the Sumter veterans are dead, among others Lieutenant Talbot; Lieutenant A. J. Hall, who commanded a Michigan regiment in the war, and Lieutenant Snyder, of the Engineers, who died in 1863, in the defences at Washington City. One of the Sumter heroes, Lieutenant R. K. Meade,—whose portrait was printed all over the country among the defenders,—left the United States army after the secession of Virginia, and joined the Rebels.

THE PAPAL LEGATE.

Why was James F. Legate made Governor of Washington Territory by President Grant, to be untimely retired before the question of his confirmation got well before the Senate?

Because the Governor, all the Executive officers, the entire State Senate, and nearly the whole of the State Legislature of Kansas, combined with the delegation in Congress from Kansas, sent a letter to the President, asking that he be made a Territorial Governor. President Grant has expressed his surprise that any honorable State would take such a step when, at the same time, public opinion in Kansas is so determinedly prejudicial to Legate that scarcely was the nomination made when the whole State effervesced toward Washington with protestations. The press of Kansas, which appears to be an impetuous, earnest newspaper press, ought to overhaul its State officers for making such a recommendation.

ABBOTT OF ORDERS GRAY.

One of the measliest and most forlorn-looking chaps around Washington is Abbott, the late State Senator from North Carolina, who entertains some vague notion that, although he was not elected to the United States Senate, he can slip in somehow because another man's election is not entertained. Abbott is an over-fed, florid, mousing character, who looks alternately like a stage-driver and a railroad-conductor. The Senator from North Carolina who will occupy the seat beside Pool is General M. W. Ransom.

WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE.

A good indication of the returning fidelity and good sense of the South is afforded in the petition of Benjamin S. Ewell and other officers of William and Mary College, that the Government may restore to that noble old institution whatever property the army destroyed during the war. It appears that a lot of Pennsylvania Protectionists, wearing the blue uniform, and belonging to some cavalry regiment, swooped in on the William and Mary College, and, probably finding there some of Francis Wayland's text-books, and perhaps a family Bible, burned whatever they could see. That College educated four or five of our Presidents, and was one of the best nurseries of original thought and scholarly life in our country. When its Principal—a brother of the celebrated Rebel General of the war—shows sufficient manhood to stand quietly up, and ask Congress for aid, it behooves a magnanimous Congress to make no bones upon the subject, but give him help. Here we are introducing wild-cat education bills, like George F. Hoar's, into Congress every day, and urging that the late Rebels shall show contrition; but, when an educated President of a Southern College accepts the situation, and comes forward with his petition, how few Senators give him a helping hand and unequivocal encouragement!

AMNESTY DEAD.

The Senate has defeated the Amnesty bill. It will defeat every bill which has any meaning or any purpose toward the good of the country. The House of Representatives is a popular body, coming directly up from the people, and it has passed the Amnesty bill, and stands ready to pass any bill which the good sense and economy of the country demand. There could not, for example, be a more remarkable divergence than between the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives and the Finance Committee of the Senate. The Finance Committee is of no use to the Government. It entertains no legitimate proposition; it is "on the make." The Ways and Means Committee of the House is inquisitive, indefatigable, anxious to suit the temper of the people and the needs of the time. Mr. Sumner's Civil Rights bill, which he urged with consistency, was voted for by a set of men who hate amnesty, and who put on this amendment to kill it. The Senate may be relied upon to do nothing whatever until it has made its President and divided the spoils. GATH.

REMOVALS.

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D. B. FISK & CO.
WHOLESALE
MILLINERY,
LADIES'
FURNISHING TRIMMINGS,
AND
FANCY GOODS,
27 & 29 South Clinton-st.

FOR RENT.
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D. B. FISK & CO.,
27 & 29 South Clinton-st.

South Side Office Removed to 931 Wabash-av. Hours, from 2 1-2 to 5 p. m.
DR. J. B. WALKER, OCULIST.
West Side Office, 328 West Madison-st, From 11 a. m. to 1 p. m.

FLOUR.
Oriental Mills.
We are prepared, as usual, to furnish families and the trade with our CHOICE FLOUR.
Office in Mills, Madison-st. Bridge.
NORTON, COLE & Co.

GENERAL NOTICES.
CORRUGATED IRON.
Shutters, doors, partitions, Corrugated iron for roofing, siding, iron buildings, bridges, railways, &c. Manufactured by the MOSELEY IRON BRIDGE & ROOF CO., Office, 5 Dey-st., New York.

BRICKS.
BRICK.
Good red and white brick for immediate delivery, at lowest market rates. J. H. BISSELL, 54 West Randolph-st.

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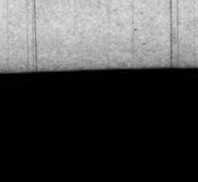
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Fairbanks, Morse & Co., 11 SOUTH CANAL-ST.

CROCKERY, CHINA, ETC.

CROCKERY.
BEARD, SAVAGE & BEARD,
Importers and Jobbers,
Have just received, and are now opening, for the Spring Trade, a full stock of CUT GLASS, Elegant and New Designs.
FINE BAR GOODS.
CHOICE DECORATED CHAMBER SETS, FINE CHINA, plain and decorated, Beautiful Designs in Parlor Spittoons, Full Stock of Lamps, Lamp Goods Bronze Chandeliers, for Carbon Oil, Lamp Chimneys, Wicks and Burners; also, a Full Stock of CROCKERY and GLASS WARE in Original Packages and Open Stock, which they offer to the Trade at the LOWEST MARKET RATES.
Orders Solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.
70 West Washington-st.

E. C. LAWRENCE & CO.,
487 Wabash-av.,
CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASSWARE
TABLE CUTLERY,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND FINE
MANTEL ORNAMENTS.
The Finest Assortment in Chicago.

INSURANCE.
ALEMANNIA FIRE INSURANCE COMP'Y, OF Cleveland, Ohio.
Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1872, $436,033.44
WALKER & LOWELL, Agents, 71 South Canal-st.
S. P. WALKER, late Secretary Chicago Firemen's Insurance Co.
W. A. LOWELL, late Sawyer & Lowell.

GARDEN CITY INSURANCE COMPANY.
Adjourned meeting of the policy-holders will be held at 51 West Madison-st., this (THURSDAY) evening, Feb. 15, at 7½ o'clock, to hear the report of the committee.

MASONIC RELIEF.
MASONIC RELIEF.
The Committee for the relief of ROYAL ARCH MASONS, KNIGHTS TEMPLAR, and ANCIENT AND ACCEPTED SCOTCH RITE MASONS, hold their regular meetings on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 5 to 6 p. m., at Room 2, No. 564 Wabash-av. High Priests, Commanders, and presiding officers of Scotch Rite bodies are requested to make known all cases needing relief, which will be cheerfully distributed by the Committee.
V. L. HURLBUT, Chairman.
G. R. CHITTENDEN, Treasurer.
G. R. SMITH, Secretary.
H. C. RANNEY.
E. B. MYERS.

REAL ESTATE AGENT.
W. J. ONAHAN, Real Estate Agent.
OFFICE, 58 Central Union Block, N. W. cor. Madison and Market-sts., Chicago.
Taxes adjusted on burnt property; insurance effected in reliable companies; the payment of taxes attended to. Houses and lots in all parts of the city for sale.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
5 SPECIALTIES FOR GENTLEMEN.
Fisk, Clark & Flagg's celebrated Specialties are for sale by all first-class dealers in this city.
True Fit Shirts.
Patent Pantaloon Drawers.
Russian Braces.
Laporte's Kid Gloves.
New Style of Neck Dress.
N. B.—Five novelties just out. Dover Cloth Shirts and Shirtings, Samson Braces, Patent Pantaloon Drawers (red stamp), Laporte's Cable Kid Gloves, and the Regent Street Scarf.
FISK, CLARK & FLAGG, 530 Broadway, New York.

SAFES.
HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION Fire and Burglar-Proof SAFES, Vault Doors & Bank Vaults.
HERRING & CO. FACTORY AND WAREHOUSE, Corner Fourteenth-st. and Indiana-av.

DESKS AND OFFICE FURNITURE.
DESKS.
THAYER & TOBEY Furniture Co., 86, 88, 90 and 92 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.

DRY GOODS.
THE GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY
CARSON, PIRIE & CO.,
RETAIL DEPARTMENT,
329 West Madison-st.,
OPPOSITE ABERDEEN-ST.
CLEARING OUT SALE OF FIRST-CLASS DRY GOODS
Both Winter and Summer Stock, together with their immense assortment of Silks, &c., saved from the GREAT FIRE.
GREAT SACRIFICES IN SILKS!
Our entire stock of elegant Colored Fancy and Evening Silks at less than same qualities have ever been sold.
Our stock (the largest on the West Side) of the best makes of Lyons Blk. Gros Grains, Cashmeres, &c., at prices unequalled.
Large line of Dark Fancy Silks, neat styles, 75c yard, formerly $1.25.
Black Gros Grains, all silk, warranted, $1 per yard.
Blk. Gros, better and heavier goods, at $1.25, $1.50, $1.80 and $2, much under value.
Richest and best qualities of "Bonnet's," "Guinet's," "Ponson's" and "Tappissier's" Black Silks, warranted under value.
Genuine Lyons Cloak Velvets at immense reduction, from $9 per yard upward.
PAISLEY SHAWLS will be slaughtered.
The centre Tables will contain Job Lots of Dress Goods, at 12 1-2, 20, 25, and 30 cts., almost half-price.
Bargains in Plaids and Empress Cloths.
Large line Dark Ground Stripe Poplins, 25 cts.
Assorted lot Plain Poplins, 30 cts., very cheap.
Felt Skirts, usual $3.50 quality for $1.75.
BARGAINS IN LINEN GOODS.
All Linen Diced Table Linens, 30 cts. yd., upward.
Good, heavy, Bleached Linen Damasks, 50 cts. yd., up.
Fine, wide, and heavy Bleached Damask, 75c., worth $1.
Red and White Table Damasks, 6-4 inch, at 85 cents yard.
Bargains in Linen Napkins, from $1 dozen up.
Linen Doylies from 50c. dozen up.
Job lot Linen Huck Towels for $1 dozen, very cheap.
Special Bargains in Linen Towels, at 15c. and 20c. each.
Good Brown Crash, all linen, 10 cts. yard.
Great Sacrifice in Bedquilts!
11-4 White Bedspread, $1, worth $1.50.
Heavy White Bridal Quilts, $1.25.
Marseilles Quilts from $1.25 up.
Irish Fronting Linens, 25c. yd. up.
Ladies' Merino Ribbed Hose, 10 cts. pair.
Job lot do., much better, 12 1-2c.
Ladies' regular made White Cotton Hose, 25 cents.
Iron Frame do., 30 cts.
Ladies' Merino Underwear, 65c. each, and upward, very cheap.
Gents' Underwear at sweeping reductions.
Gents' British Sup. Stout Half Hose, 20c., a bargain.
N. B.—Same goods at same prices at our South Side Branch, No. 138 Twenty-second-st.

BANKING.
JACOB H. SHIPHERD & CO., BANKERS,
NEW YORK, - - - - 24 Pine-st.
CHICAGO, - 164 Twenty-second-st.
FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, Grosse Bockenheimer strasse, 30.
Having now established our own house in Germany, with unsurpassed connections throughout Europe, we shall make a leading specialty of the negotiation of first-class LARGE LOANS. Terms upon application.

TRUSSES.
RUPTURE.
Dr. MARSH'S Patent Radical Cure Truss has been before the public for the past 35 years, both in this country and Europe, and has always been awarded the merit of being the only Truss that would cure Rupture. These, and all kinds of Trusses, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Apparatus for Bow Legs, Club Feet, Weak Ankles, Spinal Curvature, &c., are accurately adjusted at the Radical Cure Truss Office of MARSH & BOWLES, southeast corner State and Eighteenth-sts.

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THE NEW POEM.
"THE BURNING OF CHICAGO," Professor Clarke's new poem, is now ready. It tells the whole story, and has no rival. Retails for 25c. Sold by all booksellers. CLARKE & CO., Publishers, 443 Wabash-av., Chicago.

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Boker's Bitters! Boker's Bitters!
Nobody should be without a bottle of "BOKER'S BITTERS,"
Since an experience of more than 45 years has proved them to be by far the best and most efficacious Stomach Bitters, as well as a very agreeable and pleasant cordial. Beware of counterfeits, and buy only of respectable houses. L. FUNKE, Jr., Sole Agent, P. O. Box 1029. 68 Liberty-st., New York.

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MANUFACTURE Store Fronts, Doors and Shutters, Jail Work, Glass Pavements, Grates, Mantels, Railing, &c.

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BRICK MACHINES.
D. L. SEYMOUR, of the Peekskill Mfg. Co., Peekskill, N. Y., will be at the store of A. G. DOWNS & Co., 554 West Madison-st., on the 20th and 24th of February, to contract for the delivery of their celebrated "ECLIPSE" BRICK MACHINES and TEMPERING WHEELS, or any other tools wanted by brickmakers.

MINERAL SPRING WATER.
DUNBAR'S Wonderful Discovery
BETHESDA MINERAL SPRING WATER Of Waukesha, Wis.
Acknowledged cure of Bright's Disease, Diabetes, and all affections of the Kidneys and Bladder. Hon. S. P. Chase, Chief Justice of the United States, restored to health by its use in six weeks.
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"HOME AGAIN."
Office, Salesroom and Warehouse (In our new building), Nos. 6 and 8 River-st.
Stock of STOVES AND HOLLOW WARE complete. Call and see us.
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100 feet of ground on Fifth-av., between Harrison and VanBuren-sts., very cheap.
CHACE & ABELL, [illegible] Wabash-av.

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GLOBE THEATRE.
COL. J. H. WOOD .... Proprietor
TRIUMPH AND LAST NIGHT OF WACHTEL, EUROPE'S GREATEST TENOR, WITH THE GRAND GERMAN OPERA.
CARL ROSA and A. NEUENDORFF ...... Directors.
D. DE VIVO .... Business Manager.
FRIDAY—LAST NIGHT OF THE OPERA—LES HUGUENOTS.
Mr. WACHTEL in his grandest role of Raoul. "By far the finest of all his impersonations, a character which affords him scope for the display of the finest quality of his magnificent voice and the most heroic phase of his acting."—(Watson's Art Journal.)
Mme. LICHTMAY as Valentine; with Miss CANISSA as Marguerite; Miss KRAUSE as Urbain; Mr. JOSEPH HERMANNS as Marcello; Mr. VIERLING as Nevers; Mr. FRANOSCH as Saint Bris.
Conductor, A. NEUENDORFF.
SATURDAY at 2 o'clock, WACHTEL MARTHA MATINEE.
Reserved Seats $1 and $2. General Admission, $1. Family Circle, $1.
Seats reserved for the NIGHTS and MATINEE, at the Globe Theatre.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.
Michigan-av. Baptist Church.
The Emersonian Punch,
"JOSH BILLINGS,"
MONDAY NIGHT.
TICKETS FOR SALE TO-DAY. Admission, 50 cents. Reserved Seats, 75 cents.
For sale at Cobb's Library, 471 Wabash-av.; Y. M. C. U. Rooms, 82 Wabash-av.; Bliss & Sharp's, 184 Twenty-second-st.; and on the West Side at Buck & Rayner's Drug Store, [illegible] West Madison-st.

SCIENTIFIC LECTURES!
Brilliantly Illustrated,
PROF. W. C. RICHARDS, Ph. D.,
South Congregational Church,
Corner of Indiana-av. and Twenty-sixth-st.
THURSDAY EVENING,
THE MATTER KING.
FRIDAY EVENING,
THE MATTER QUEEN.
SATURDAY MATINEE, 2 1-2 O'CLOCK.
Admission to lecture, 50c. Admission to Matinee, 25c. Reserved Seats, 25c. extra. For sale at Patterson's, cor. Michigan-av. and Twenty-second-st., and Mead's, corner Indiana-av. and Twenty-third-st.

WACHTEL OPERA.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—The management regrets very much to state to the public that, owing to a sudden hoarseness of Mr. WACHTEL, there was NO OPERA last night. Persons holding tickets are respectfully informed that the same tickets will be good for FRIDAY NIGHT, Feb. 23, when the same opera, POSTILLION OF LONJUMEAU, will be produced, or money will be refunded at the Box Office of the Globe Theatre.

GLOBE THEATRE.
WACHTEL MATINEE!
SATURDAY, at 2 O'CLOCK. Doors open at 1.
MARTHA! MARTHA! MARTHA!
WACHTEL in his famous role of Lionel. Miss CANISSA, Mlle. DEGEBELE, VIERLING, FRANOSCH.
SEATS SECURED now at the Globe Theatre.

WEST SIDE STAR LECTURE COURSE,
Union Park Congregational Church.
Wendell Phillips,
THE SILVER-TONGUED ORATOR,
Will deliver the next lecture of the course on Tuesday Evening, 20th Instant.
TICKETS FOR SALE TO-MORROW.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE,
CORNER OF RANDOLPH AND JEFFERSON.
THE STRONGEST COMBINATION EXTANT.
Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.
Everything new and original. First week of the great Sensational Burlesque of
EAST LYNNE IN BLACK.
CINCINNATUS: in his exquisitely graceful songs and dances every evening and Saturday Matinee.
In active preparation, the great allegorical picture of PROGRESS; OR, CHICAGO IN 1871 AND 1872.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Second and last week of LUCILLE WESTERN, assisted by the young and talented actor, Mr. J. A. HERNE. Monday and Tuesday nights,
LEAH, THE FORSAKEN!
Wednesday Matinee, EAST LYNNE, OR THE ELOPEMENT.
Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday nights, OLIVER TWIST. Friday night and Saturday afternoon, THE MENDICANT, or STRICKEN BLIND. Monday, Feb. 19, J. K. EMMETT.

MICHIGAN-AV. THEATRE.
Corner Thirteenth-st. and Michigan-av.
Positively last four nights of
Manning's Minstrels!
MANNING and HALL in new acts.
First time of McKEE and ROGERS' new sensation, CIDER.
Thursday—Benefit of Billy Manning.

GRAND MASQUERADE and CARNIVAL, GIVEN BY THE SOCIETY DANIA,
AT AURORA TURNER HALL, corner of Milwaukee-av. and Second-st., MONDAY, Feb. 19.
Tickets for reserved seats for sale by FRITZ FRANTSEN, 83 West Kinzie-st.

AUCTION SALES.
By GEO. P. GORE & CO.
SPECIAL SALE OF First-Class Furniture,
On THURSDAY, Feb. 15, at 9½ o'clock.
AT AUCTION.
Parlor and Chamber Sets, Lounges, Bureaus, Wardrobes, Parlor and Office Desks, Tables, Chairs, Mirrors, Window Shades, 2 large French Plate Mirrors, 20 Crates Crockery, in open lots.
G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

AT AUCTION.
REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE OF Household Furniture,
Parlor and Chamber Sets, Extension Tables, Hat Trees, Office Desks, Wardrobes, Rockers, Lounges, Mirrors, Oil Cloth Carpets, Shades, and Show Cases.
On SATURDAY, Feb. 17, at 9½ o'clock.
G. P. GORE & CO., Auct'rs.

GENERAL NOTICES.
NOTICE.
Special Relief Committee, Standard Hall, Feb. 14, 1872.
No further applications for Sewing Machines will be received by this Committee.
E. C. LARNED, Chairman.

THE INTEREST OF R. S. WALLACE
In our firm ceases from this date. He retires for the purpose of establishing a Commission House in St. Louis, under firm name of Wallace & Co. We recommend him to the favorable consideration of our customers doing business in that city. WALLACE & HENDERSON. Chicago, Feb. 5, 1872.

NOTICE.
We have removed our office to Room 38, Central Union Block, cor. Market and Madison-sts., entrance on Market-st. MORSE, LOOMIS & CO.

HOTELS.
UNION PARK HOTEL,
331 WEST MADISON-ST.
Madison-st. cars and omnibuses pass the door every 5 minutes. Terms, $2.50 per day.
M. S. JAGGAR & CO., Props.

MISCELLANEOUS.
SMALL-POX.
I have a recipe that has cured thousands of cases, and never failed to cure in 24 hours. Enclose 10 cents for receipt, to Box 248, Chicago P. O.

GIVEN AWAY!
The humorous satirical poem, entitled "Nancy Blake Letters to a Western Cousin," Are given away by the GREAT ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TEA CO., 110 West Washington-st., Chicago.

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PROPOSALS WANTED,
For building Warehouse and Shed, [illegible] State and South Water-sts. See plans [illegible] No. 3 West Washington-st. [illegible]

INSURANCE.
WANTED.
We pay the highest price in cash for Republic Certificates and Insurance Policies. Apply to JAMES BAXTER & CO., 52 Central Union Block.

REPUBLIC INS. CO.
I will buy the claims of those having settled at 50c. Buy and sell the scrip of 4, 8 and 12 months. Also, claims against the Knickerbocker, of Chicago, bought. R. D. STILES, 234 Wabash-av.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.
NOTICE.
The firm of A. Wallbaum & Co. has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, Wm. Snell being alone authorized to sign in liquidation.
A. WALLBAUM,
JOHN WINTELER,
C. WILLERD,
WM. SCHEFFER.
Chicago, Feb. 13, 1872.

NEW YORK.

The Stokes Case Up Before the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Motion to Quash the Indictment Argued by Prisoner's Counsel.

Report of the City Sanitary Inspector on the Spotted Fever Cases.

Daily Review of the Leading Markets.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—The Sanitary Inspectors have been instructed to report to the Board of Health every case of spotted fever that may be reported to them, and this morning the Board received the reports of the Inspectors for the past twenty-four hours. They show that there have been 37 new cases reported, and that there are no bad cases now under treatment. Of the 37 cases reported, 15 are in Brooklyn, and all but three of the whole number are in the tenement districts. The Inspectors report that the disease is confined entirely to the poor, and that the cases are not contagious. The Board of Health has issued a circular containing directions for the treatment of the disease, and has also published a list of the physicians who have been appointed to attend the poor. The Board of Health has also published a list of the physicians who have been appointed to attend the poor. The Board of Health has also published a list of the physicians who have been appointed to attend the poor.

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ILLINOIS.

IOWA.

INDIANA.

MICHIGAN.

WISCONSIN.

MISSOURI.

KANSAS.

NEBRASKA.

MINNESOTA.

COLORADO.

CALIFORNIA.

OREGON.

UTAH.

NEVADA.

NEW MEXICO.

ARIZONA.

DAKOTA.

MONTANA.

IDAHO.

WASHINGTON.

FOREIGN.

The Alabama Claims Question Still the Popular Theme in England.

Why Gladstone's Government is Sensitive on the Subject of Indirect Damages.

Departure of the Expedition in Search of Dr. Livingstone.

Speech of Dr. Livingstone.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS QUESTION.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—A special London dispatch says: "The Alabama question, by one of those sudden changes of the political barometer, which are so common in England, has become the most important topic of discussion. The Government, which only a few days ago was supposed to be strong enough to carry any measure, is now in a minority, and the Opposition, which was supposed to be weak, is now strong enough to defeat the Government on any question. The Government has been defeated on the question of the Alabama claims, and the Opposition is now in a position to carry any measure. The Government has been defeated on the question of the Alabama claims, and the Opposition is now in a position to carry any measure. The Government has been defeated on the question of the Alabama claims, and the Opposition is now in a position to carry any measure.

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